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ABSTRACT

Three hundred and sixteen books dating from 1915 to 1966 with the majority published in the 1950s and 1960s are listed in this annotated bibliography. The purpose of the guide is to identify basic books on Asia which are especially useful for teachers, mature students, and adults who want to increase their knowledge and understanding of Asian peoples and cultures. The overall organization of the bibliography is by four geographical sections: Asia -- General, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia. More coverage is given to the countries of India, China and Japan. Each of the sections (except for Southeast Asia) begins with a short bibliographic essay indicating books of special importance, and is then classified by subject: general works, cultural, political, and economic history, religion and philosophy, literature, arts, social structure and modern developments. Author entries contain complete bibliographic information and indicate when a book is available in paperback. Descriptive annotations define the scope of the work. Special features include sections on bibliography of bibliographies; publisher's list, and an author index. A supplement to this original publication is described in ED 059 132. (SJM)

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A GUIDE TO BASIC BOOKS

THE ASIA SOCIETY

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ASIA A GUIDE TO BASIC BOOKS

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THE ASIA SOCIETY
1966

PREFACE

The number and quality of books on Asia are expanding rapidly in response to the widening and deepening attention to Asian studies. More than ever, the reader has the opportunity—mistakenly called "problem" by many—to be selective. With so much from which to choose, however, there is more need for guidance in making the most effective use of one's opportunities. Therefore the Asia Society is pleased to offer ASIA: A GUIDE TO BASIC BOOKS in the hope of assisting those who are trying to increase their knowledge and understanding of Asian peoples and cultures. (Asia here is defined as including those countries which extend in an eastward arc from Afghanistan to Japan.)

The purpose of the guide is to identify basic books on Asia which are especially useful for teachers, mature students, and adults. For specialized study, the reader can consult the list of bibliographies on page 50 which will help him discover thousands of additional books on Asia.

The guide cites 316 titles and is arranged in four sections: Asia—General, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia. Each of the sections (except for Southeast Asia) begins with a short bibliographic essay, indicating books of special importance. There are also similar introductory commentaries for studying India, China, and Japan. These essays provide the reader with titles of comprehensive or penetrating books in addition to the topical listings that follow for each of the culture regions.

Paperback editions are preceded by (*) and where applicable, publishers of clothbound and paperback editions are both indicated. Some of the books are out of print, but many of these volumes are available in libraries, in specialized bookstores, and some probably will be reprinted. PLEASE DO NOT ORDER THE BOOKS FROM THE ASIA SOCIETY; a list of publishers' addresses appears on page 51 and the bookstores which specialize in Asian studies are listed on page 54. An author's index can be found on page 55.

The books were selected and annotated by four Asian studies professors who are scholars as well as bibliographers. Each section also was read critically by Asian studies specialists and by the director of the Asian Literature Program of the Asia Society.

To Professors Embree, Meskill, Van Niel, and Vella who made the selections and prepared the annotations, the Asia Society is indebted for their scholarship and enthusiastic dedication to this project. Their prompt and generous cooperation was gratifying.

March, 1966

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I. ASIA — General

No one would any longer speak of Asia as if it possessed a common culture in the same sense that Europe does, or as if its people shared a common racial origin. Our increasing knowledge of Asian countries has made clear that India, China, Japan, and the lands of Southeast Asia have developed through the course of the centuries civilizations which, while influenced by each other in many important respects, are extraordinarily different in fundamental attitudes, cultural expressions, and historical experiences. Yet having recognized the differences within the continents of Asia, it is nevertheless true that Westerners have imposed a kind of intellectual unity on their thinking about the area. Since classical times, there has been a tendency for writers to draw contrasts between their own civilization and that of Asia, which has meant that we have created a special way of thinking about the great civilizations outside Europe. An early example of this is to be found in the writings of the Greek historian Herodotus (c. 484-425 B.C.), who compared the culture and political institutions of Greece with those of Asia. His particular emphasis was that political freedom was the characteristic of Europe as despotism was that of Asia. This habit of looking at Asia as in some sense a unit defined by certain general cultural features received new impetus in the 17th century when Europe, through impressing its own political and commercial power upon Asia, gave to Asia at least a common force against which to react.

When we speak of "Asia," then, we do not mean to imply that the area in fact possesses any overriding common characteristics, but rather that we are recognizing a usage that has historical reality as part of our Western inheritance. In this guide, we emphasize the regional nature of Asia by dividing our materials into a number of great general areas—South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, and then by further divisions within these regions into countries.

There have been many attempts to encompass the whole of the area in a single study, but these have not been notably successful. There are, however, a number of books that, while acknowledging the great variety and diversity that exist in Asia, have sought to make a general survey of particular aspects of the civilizations of the area.

One of the most useful of these works is the historical survey by Kenneth S. Latourette, A SHORT HISTORY OF THE FAR EAST (Macmillan, 1957, 730 pp.). Despite the title, the book deals with India and Southeast Asia as well as East Asia. Considerable attention is given to relations between the United States and the peoples of East Asia, but the main focus is always on the civilizations of the East, not on the intrusion of the West. Although the book was first published in 1946, subsequent revisions have kept it up-to-date.

For information on the economic and geographical basis of Asian countries, two textbooks, one by George B. Cressey, ASIA'S LANDS AND PEOPLES (McGraw-Hill, 1963, 663 pp.), and the other edited by Norman Ginsburg, THE PATTERN OF ASIA (Prentice-Hall, 1958, 929 pp.), are readable and authoritative.

An interesting approach to Asia is shown in ASIA ON THE EVE OF EUROPE'S EXPANSION by Donald F. Lach and Carol Flaumenhaft (Prentice-Hall paperback, 1965, 213 pp.), which is a collection of travel accounts by European travelers and contemporary writings of Asians from the 16th and 17th centuries.

One of the most ambitious attempts to compare some of the great religious traditions of Asia is to be found in Hajime Nakamura's WAYS OF THINKING OF EASTERN PEOPLES: INDIA, CHINA, TIBET, JAPAN (East-West Center Press, 1964, 712 pp.). Nakamura uses the Buddhist elements in India, China, Japan, and Tibet as the basis for comparison, and he concludes that there is no "Asian" way of thinking, but that each great cultural area must be studied first of all for its own particular characteristics.

Collections of literature from the different Asian traditions are found in MASTERPIECES OF THE ORIENT, edited by George L. Anderson (Norton, 1961, 396 pp.) and A TREASURY OF ASIAN LITERATURE, edited by John D. Yohannan (NAL, 1959, 432 pp.) both of which are currently available in paperbound editions only.

II. SOUTH ASIA

South Asia is a convenient designation for the land area bounded on the west by the Arabian Sea, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the Indian Ocean, and on the northwest and northeast by the Himalayas and their related ranges. Quite clearly included under this definition are India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and the Himalayan kingdoms Nepal, Bhutan, and Sikkim, but there is some question about two countries on the periphery. Is Afghanistan part of South Asia, Central Asia, or the Near East? Somewhat arbitrarily we have assigned it to South Asia on the grounds of its close political connections with India for many centuries. Because Tibet has close cultural ties with Indian civilization, it is included in South Asia here, even though the political dominance of China suggests its inclusion in the East Asia area.

Although the whole area has never been under a single political authority, nor has it ever had a common culture, the influence of India always has been strong. Under the Mughals and the British, the political power based on India was dominant over much of the area, and long before that, Buddhism had acted as a unifying cultural force. And despite enormous diversities in climate, topography, religion, and race, there are many recognizable patterns of life common to most of South Asia, indicating the transmission of ideas and institutions throughout the centuries.

Few books attempt to deal with South Asia as a whole, but most of the general books on India's history and culture touch upon various aspects of the life of the area. A brief introduction to the whole region is found in Seymour Fersh, INDIA AND SOUTH ASIA (Macmillan, 1965, paperbound edition only, 152 pp.).

1. INDIA

The fact that "India" was a term first used by Greeks, not the people of the land themselves, suggests something of its varied meaning. For the ancients, it meant almost any part of the area to the east of the Graeco-Roman world. Then it meant the territories of the Mughal emperors; in the 19th century it was given precise definition as the areas under the control of the Government of India. It became the official designation of the republic, less the territories of Pakistan, that became the successor state of the Government of India. The books given in this list use the term in both senses—to define a cultural area as well as to indicate a political entity. Thus before 1947 a history of India would include an account of what are now Pakistan and Burma, but one written since then would not.

A. General Introductory Works

It is not easy to select a few basic books on India because important aspects of Indian culture are covered only in specialized books dealing with religion, regional history or anthropology. There are, however, seven or eight books which will be of great value to a reader who is seeking to gain an understanding of Indian life.

Of the many one-volume histories, perhaps the best for the general reader is Percival Spear, INDIA: A MODERN HISTORY (University of Michigan, 1961, 491 pp.). Spear is especially valuable for his analysis of the growth of social and intellectual forces that created Indian nationalism. While the major emphasis is on India since 1700, there is a discussion of historical and cultural developments of the earlier periods.

For geographic knowledge in the broadest sense, Oskar H.K. Spate, INDIA AND PAKISTAN: A GENERAL AND REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY (Dutton, 1960, 829 pp.), is an indispensable book. Very detailed information on geologic structures is combined with wide-ranging interpretations of the relation of geography to Indian history, and the main features of India's economic life are examined with care.

A.L. Basham, THE WONDER THAT WAS INDIA (Hawthorn, 1962; Grove paperback; 568 pp.), a work of judicious scholarship, surveys almost all aspects of classical Indian culture and social life up to the Islamic conquest.

Supplement and expansion to Basham's comment is given in SOURCES OF INDIAN TRADITION, edited by William Theodore de Bary, Andrew Yarrow, Royal Weiler, and Stephen Hay (Columbia, 1958, 961 pp.; paperback in two volumes, Vol. I - 535 pp.; Vol. II - 384 pp.). Selections are given from a wide range of literature, and all of the major Indian religious traditions are well represented.

W. Norman Brown, THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA AND PAKISTAN (Harvard, 1963, 444 pp.), is an excellent introduction to the history of modern India, and is particularly valuable for its analysis of Hindu-Muslim tension and the causes of Partition.

Michael Brecher, NEHRU: A POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY (Oxford, 1959, 682 pp.; Beacon, Abr. paperback, 267 pp.) is at once a study of Nehru and of modern India. For Gandhi, his own account of his early life, AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY: THE STORY OF MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH, translated by Mahadev Desai, (Beacon paperback, 1957, 528 pp.), is an illuminating book. With engaging frankness, Gandhi shows how his beliefs were formed out of his experiences in England and South Africa, as well as from the traditional values of Indian society.

A different class from any of these books is MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA (John Murray, 1959, 632 pp.). Armchair travelers interested in India, as well as those who actually make the journey, will find this a mass of useful, and often fascinating, information. Also of great value are INDIA: A REFERENCE ANNUAL (published each year by the Indian Government's Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) and the U.S. ARMY AREA HANDBOOK FOR INDIA, available in paperback from the Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., the latest edition of which is an 802-page reference work filled with statistical information not readily available in any other single volume.

B. History: Cultural, Political, Economic

Anstey, Vera. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA. Longmans, Green, 1952. 677 pp.

This book is somewhat outdated, as the first edition appeared in 1929, but lacking a better work, it is probably still the best general survey of India's economic development. For the period since 1947, books in the section on modern political and economic development should be consulted.

Ikram, Sheikh Mohamad. MUSLIM CIVILIZATION IN INDIA. Columbia, 1964. Edited by Ainslie T. Embree. 325 pp.

The emphasis in this survey of Islamic civilization in India is on cultural and administrative history.

*Lamb, Beatrice Pitney. INDIA: A WORLD IN TRANSITION. Praeger clothbound and paperback, 1963. 374 pp.

A useful survey of aspects of traditional society and history relevant for modern political and social development.

Majumdar, R.C.; Raychaudhuri, H.C.; Datta, K.K. AN ADVANCED HISTORY OF INDIA. St. Martin's, 1960. 1,122 pp.

More detailed, but less readable, than most of the other general histories, this work provides accurate information by three of India's most eminent historians.

Menon, V.P. THE STORY OF THE INTEGRATION OF THE INDIAN STATES. Macmillan, 1956. 511 pp.

_____THE TRANSFER OF POWER IN INDIA. Princeton, 1957. 543 pp.

These two books are required reading for an understanding of Indian attitudes toward Partition and the dispute over Kashmir.

Moon, Penderel. DIVIDE AND QUIT. University of California, 1962. 302 pp.

The author of this study of the Partition of India was deeply involved in

the events he describes, but he writes with a lucidity and detachment matched by few other commentators.

Moreland, William H. and Chatterjee, A.C. A SHORT HISTORY OF INDIA. McKay, 1962. 594 pp.

A balanced survey, but with an emphasis on economic and administrative history. An important theme of the book is the response of Indian culture to successive foreign intrusions.

*Nehru, Jawaharlal. THE DISCOVERY OF INDIA. John Day. 1946, 595 pp. Doubleday, Abr. paperback, 426 pp.

Valuable as showing an interpretation of Indian history widely accepted by modern Indians.

Nilakanta Sastri, K.A. A HISTORY OF SOUTH INDIA: FROM PREHISTORIC TIMES TO THE FALL OF VIJAYANAGAR. Oxford, 1958. 508 pp.

Most general histories pay little attention to South India, despite the fact that it played a dominant role in many cultural and religious developments. This book provides an accurate, but not very readable, account of both political and social history.

*Rawlinson, Hugh G. INDIA: A SHORT CULTURAL HISTORY. Praeger clothbound and paperback, 1952. 454 pp.

Less detailed than Basham, but including the Islamic as well as the Hindu and Buddhist contributions, this book provides a very readable interpretation of India's cultural heritage.

*Wolpert, Stanley A. INDIA. Prentice-Hall paperback, 1965. 178 pp.

Brief survey of Indian history with a good bibliography.

C. Religion and Philosophy

*Conze, Edward. BUDDHISM: ITS ESSENCE AND DEVELOPMENT. Philosophical Library, 1951. Harper paperback. 222 pp.

A warmly sympathetic treatment of Buddhism. The author begins with a general discussion of Buddhism, then moves to an examination of its historical development and main schools of thought.

*_____, editor. BUDDHIST TEXTS THROUGH THE AGES. Philosophical Library, 1954. Harper paperback. In collaboration with I.B. Horner, D. L. Snellgrove, Arthur Waley. 323 pp.

A collection of excerpts from many Buddhist texts arranged to show the main aspects of the religion. There is a brief general introduction, but the selections themselves are not provided with commentary.

*Edgerton, Franklin, editor and translator. THE BHAGAVAD GITA. Harper paperback, 1964. 202 pp.

There are more readable translations of the most famous of Hindu religious texts, but Edgerton's is accurate, scholarly, and literal. An intro-

duction to Indian religion in general adds to the value of this work, which is also available in two volumes (Harvard Oriental Series) with a transliteration of the Sanskrit text and Sir Edwin Arnold's verse translation.

Embree, Ainslie T., editor. THE HINDU TRADITION. Random House, 1966. 363 pp.

An examination of aspects of Indian society through brief introductory essays and selections from literary works.

Farquhar, J.N. MODERN RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN INDIA. Macmillan, 1915. 471 pp.

Since there is no recent general study of religion in modern India, as distinct from studies of the classical texts, the reader interested in sectarian developments must turn to Farquhar's book. While it has not been superseded, the comments on some groups, such as the Theosophists, need to be accepted with caution.

_____ AN OUTLINE OF THE RELIGIOUS LITERATURE OF INDIA. Oxford, 1920. 451 pp.

This scholarly survey of Indian religious literature is not easily found, but it should be consulted by anyone who has a serious interest in trying to understand the relationship of the numerous Indian religious texts to each other and their place in the scriptural tradition.

Morgan, Kenneth, editor. THE RELIGION OF THE HINDUS. Ronald Press, 1953. 434 pp.

The essays on Hinduism in this collection were written by Hindus, and therefore, they provide the reader with a view of the religion as seen from the inside. The authors interpret Hindu thought on various aspects of life, such as the nature of man. There is a selection of representative readings from the major scriptures.

*Nikhilananda, Swami, translator and editor. THE UPANISHADS. Harper, Abr. paperback, 1964. 392 pp.

The interpretation of Indian religion best known to Western readers is the Vedanta system. In these selections from the Upanishads, an interpreter of modern Vedantism provides lucid commentaries based on the teachings of the 8th-century teacher Sankaracharya.

Raghavan, V., translator. THE INDIAN HERITAGE: AN ANTHOLOGY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE. The Indian Institute of World Culture, 1956. 447 pp.

Although this collection is called "The Indian Heritage," it contains works only from the great classical Sanskrit tradition, indicating the dominance of this aspect of India's religious and literary inheritance. In addition to selections from religious texts such as the Rig Veda, the Upanishads, and the Bhagavad Gita, there are generous portions of the great epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, and of the Bhagavata Purana. (UNESCO Collection of Representative Works).

*Renou, Louis, editor. HINDUISM. Braziller, 1961. Washington Square paperback. 255 pp.

This small anthology of religious texts was made by a distinguished French scholar, and along with the introduction, the selections provide a reliable guide to the major aspects of classical Indian religious thought.

*Zaehner, R.C. HINDUISM. Oxford clothbound and paperback, 1962. 282 pp.

A very readable introduction to the main ideas and values of Hinduism. The author begins with a survey of the classical Hindu texts, examines various manifestations of religious experience in Indian history, and concludes with a chapter on Gandhi.

D. Literature

Chaudhuri, Nirad C. THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN UNKNOWN INDIAN. Macmillan, 1951. 506 pp.

There are few Indian autobiographies of much general interest, aside from Gandhi's mentioned in the notes above, but this one provides an extraordinary insight into the intellectual life of modern India. Chaudhuri's acerbic comments on India may not always be justified, but great erudition and deep love for India make his book one of the most interesting written by a modern Indian.

Dimock, Jr., Edward C., translator and editor. THE THIEF OF LOVE: BENGALI TALES FROM COURT AND VILLAGE. University of Chicago, 1963. 305 pp.

A very readable translation of a selection of poetical narratives written in Bengali. Different in style and manner from the classical literary tradition, they indicate the richness and variety to be found in the regional languages of India.

Jhabvala, Ruth Prawer. THE HOUSEHOLDER. Norton, 1960. 191 pp.

R.K. Narayan and Raja Rao are concerned in their novels with traditional India, and they look at it from within. Mrs. Jhabvala's novels picture the urban life of modern India, and are generally centered on the activities of the upper classes. Her observations are those of someone who has a deep knowledge of the setting of her stories, but nevertheless has the detachment of an outsider.

*Kalidasa. SHAKUNTALA AND OTHER WRITINGS. Dutton paperback, 1959. Translated by Arthur W. Ryder. 216 pp.

The best-known play of one of India's greatest authors provides a good introduction to the literary art of ancient India. There are useful background essays by the translator and by G.L. Anderson, the editor.

Keith, Arthur Berriedale. A HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE. Oxford, 1961. 575 pp.

This survey, first published in 1920, remains the best one-volume introduction to classical Indian literature. While fairly technical, the general reader will be able to find the answers to questions about the nature of the literary tradition.

*Narayan, R.K. THE FINANCIAL EXPERT. Michigan State College, 1953. Noonday paperback. 178 pp.

_____. THE GUIDE. Viking, 1958. 220 pp.

_____. THE MAN EATER OF MALGUDI. Viking, 1961. 250 pp.

Narayan has succeeded in communicating the spirit of traditional India as it comes to terms with the modern world. Behind the light and graceful writing is a profound understanding of India and of human nature.

Raja Rao. KANTHAPURA. New Directions, 1963. 244 pp.

Raja Rao's novels are not always easy to read, but they are a product of a highly original and perceptive mind.

*Srivastava, Dhanpat Rai. (Premchand, pseud.) GODAN. Jaico paperback, 1956. 386 pp.

Very few novelists, Western or Indian, have succeeded in transferring the experience of peasant life into a form that is very convincing to the reader. An exception is Premchand, a modern Hindi novelist, who vividly portrayed the lives of peasants in North India.

E. The Arts

Barnouw, Erik and Krishnaswamy, S. INDIAN FILM. Columbia, 1963. 301 pp.

A history of the film industry in India that is also valuable as economic and social commentary.

Bowers, Faubion. THE DANCE IN INDIA. Columbia, 1953. 175 pp.

A warmly sympathetic but critical study of the state of one of India's most ancient art forms.

Gargi, Balwant. THEATRE IN INDIA. Theatre Arts Books, 1962. 245 pp.

Excellent study of the theater in modern India, with brief introductory chapters on the classical drama and dance. The author is himself a playwright and producer, and is especially familiar with the special problems involved in writing and staging plays in a country of many languages, and where the inheritance of India's own dramatic tradition has to be wedded to modern Western theatrical forms.

Goetz, Hermann. INDIA: FIVE THOUSAND YEARS OF INDIAN ART. McGraw-Hill, 1959. 275 pp.

Excellent reproductions and a concise chronological treatment make this a useful guide to the Indian artistic tradition.

Irwin, John and Jayakar, P. TEXTILES AND ORNAMENTS OF INDIA. Museum of Modern Art, 1956. Edited by Monroe Wheeler. 95 pp.

Architecture, sculpture, and painting in India are part of the glories of the past; textiles and ornaments of all kinds belong both to the past and present. This book defines these handicrafts in terms of region and history.

Kramrisch, Stella. THE ART OF INDIA: TRADITIONS OF INDIAN SCULPTURE, PAINTING, AND ARCHITECTURE. N. Y. Graphic Society, 1954. 231 pp.

The emphasis is on sculpture, though there is generous attention to the other plastic arts, in this well-printed book. An introductory essay gives the author's interpretation of the nature of Indian art, and there is a brief bibliography.

Popley, Herbert A. THE MUSIC OF INDIA. YMCA, Calcutta, 1950. 184 pp.

This small book was first published in 1921, but it is still useful as a general introduction for the layman who wants to get some conception of the nature of Indian music.

Rowland, Jr., Benjamin. THE ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF INDIA: BUDDHIST, HINDU, JAIN. Penguin, 1954. 288 pp.

One of the most useful books on the Indian artistic heritage. The author examines all the main styles of architecture and painting, relating them to the general cultural and social history. Numerous line drawings and reproductions add to the book's value.

_____ THE EVOLUTION OF THE BUDDHA IMAGE. The Asia Society, 1963. 146 pp., 70 illustrations in gravure.

A beautifully reproduced catalogue of an exhibition that traced the development of iconic representation of the Buddha from India through China and Japan.

Thapar, D.R. ICONS IN BRONZE. Asia Publishing House, 1961. 171 pp.

This book provides information that can lead to a more intelligent appreciation of an important Indian art form. Well illustrated.

Welch, Stuart Cary. THE ART OF MUGHAL INDIA: PAINTING AND PRECIOUS OBJECTS. The Asia Society, 1964. 180 pp., 111 illustrations, including 13 in full color.

Beautiful presentation of many aspects of Mughal art.

*_____and Beach, Milo Cleveland. GODS, THRONES, AND PEACOCKS. The Asia Society, clothbound and paperback, 1965. 130 pp., 9 color plates, 80 illustrations.

Magnificent collection of Mughal and Rajput painting reproduced in color and in black and white. A perceptive text adds to the importance of this volume.

F. Social Structure

Hutton, John Henry. CASTE IN INDIA: ITS NATURE, FUNCTION, AND ORIGINS. Oxford, 1963. 324 pp.

Perhaps the most useful book for the person who wants a scholarly appraisal of theories about caste, how it operates, and what its functions are.

Kapadia, Kanailal M. MARRIAGE AND FAMILY IN INDIA. Oxford, 1958. 318 pp.

While the treatment of the subject is less broad than the title would suggest, nevertheless this is a valuable introduction to Indian life by a sociologist.

Marriott, McKim, editor. VILLAGE INDIA: STUDIES IN THE LITTLE COMMUNITY. University of Chicago, 1955. 269 pp.

The eight scholarly studies in this volume are addressed to social scientists, but many of them provide information and insight that will be intelligible and of interest to the layman.

Srinivas, M.N. CASTE IN MODERN INDIA AND OTHER ESSAYS. Asia Publishing House, 1962. 171 pp.

One of India's leading social scientists examines modern movements and relates them to the caste structure. This is a very important book for indicating how a skilled Indian observer regards his own society.

*Wiser, William and Charlotte. BEHIND MUD WALLS, 1930-60. University of California clothbound and paperback, 1963. 249 pp.

A sympathetic account of village life which, through a multitude of small details, succeeds in giving the reader a sense of the reality of everyday existence. Adding interest to the study is a chapter written thirty years after the original study was done, indicating the changes that have taken place.

G. Modern Political and Economic Developments

Appleby, Paul. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION FOR A WELFARE STATE. Asia Publishing House, 1961. 105 pp.

The author made a detailed study of the working of the Indian administrative structure. This book summarizes his conclusions, on the whole

favorable, as to its effectiveness in coping with the demands made upon it by the aims of the planners in creating a new kind of society.

*Bondurant, Joan V. THE CONQUEST OF VIOLENCE: THE GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY OF CONFLICT. Princeton, 1958. University of California paperback. 269 pp.

This is probably the best analysis of Gandhi's methods and his intentions.

Harrison, Selig S. INDIA: THE MOST DANGEROUS DECADES. Princeton, 1960. 350 pp.

A controversial statement of the thesis that internal divisions created by regional loyalties, caste, and linguistic rivalries threaten the unity of the modern Indian state. Even though the author probably overstates his case, this is a useful book for an understanding of India's problems.

Kundra, J.C. INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY 1947-1954: A STUDY OF RELATIONS WITH THE WESTERN BLOC. Wolters, 1955. 239 pp.

Books on Indian foreign policy are generally out-of-date before they are published, but this study, by concentrating on historical analysis, provides valuable material for an understanding of Indian policy.

*Lamb, Alastair. THE CHINA-INDIA BORDER: THE ORIGINS OF THE DISPUTED BOUNDARIES. Oxford clothbound and paperback, 1964. 192 pp.

An excellent, although argumentative, summary of some of the most debated issues in the boundary dispute between India and China. Lamb shows how little reliance can be placed on the "evidence" of maps, and traces the relations between the governments of India and China from the middle of the 19th century up to the present time.

*Lewis, John P. QUIET CRISIS IN INDIA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND AMERICAN POLICY. Brookings Institution, 1962. Doubleday paperback. 383 pp.

A careful analysis of the five-year plans, with special attention to the place of foreign aid.

*Nair, Kusum. BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST: THE HUMAN FACTOR IN INDIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Praeger clothbound and paperback, 1963. 206 pp.

An interesting, but controversial, study of the extent of change taking place in Indian rural life as the result of economic planning. One of the author's arguments is that traditional Indian life is resistant to change because of religious values and attitudes.

*Palmer, Norman. THE INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM. Houghton Mifflin clothbound and paperback, 1961. 277 pp.

Brief general survey of Indian political development. The rise of nationalism is set in its historical context, and the development of the

constitution is traced. The party system is analyzed, and the chief features of the various political parties are noted.

*Tinker, Hugh. INDIA AND PAKISTAN: A POLITICAL ANALYSIS. Praeger clothbound and paperback, 1962. 228 pp.

A very readable and well-informed study of the background of politics in India and Pakistan. The approach is historical, and the relationship of present trends to the traditional culture is emphasized.

Turner, Roy, editor. INDIA'S URBAN FUTURE. University of California, 1962. 470 pp.

Most studies of India center either on the village or on the great literary and religious tradition but this collection of essays is concerned with the crucial problem of Indian cities. Many aspects of urban growth and industrialization are discussed. There is a bibliography of the works available on Indian cities.

*Ward, Barbara. INDIA AND THE WEST: PATTERN FOR A COMMON POLICY. Norton clothbound and paperback, 1964. 295 pp.

The arguments for foreign aid and the reasons for concern for the development of India are well stated in this book by a writer on economics who has a deeply humanitarian commitment.

Weiner, Myron. POLITICAL CHANGE IN SOUTH ASIA. K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 1963. 285 pp.

Lucid, well-written essays interpreting Indian political life. Special attention is given to those factors in Indian politics which are products of the Indian environment. A perceptive essay on the general elections of 1962 aids in understanding recent political trends.

*Wilcox, Wayne A. INDIA, PAKISTAN AND THE RISE OF CHINA. Walker clothbound and paperback, 1964. 144 pp.

Brief, readable survey of Indian politics and foreign policy. Useful charts and bibliography add to the book's value.

2. PAKISTAN

Almost all the books listed under Indian history will be relevant to Pakistan. This is particularly true of de Bary, SOURCES OF INDIAN TRADITION, and the books by Brown, Ikram, Menon, Moon, and Rawlinson.

Binder, Leonard. RELIGION AND POLITICS IN PAKISTAN. University of California, 1963. 440 pp.

An analysis of the conflicting forces of religion and politics in Pakistan.

Bolitho, Hector. JINNAH: CREATOR OF PAKISTAN. Macmillan, 1956. 244 pp.

This is not a particularly good biography, but it is more complete and more objective than other studies.

Callard, Keith. PAKISTAN: A POLITICAL STUDY. Macmillan, 1957. 355 pp.

Events have changed many of the constitutional provisions that the author discusses in this book, but it remains the most careful and best documented study of the events that attended the creation of the new state.

*Campbell, Robert D. PAKISTAN: EMERGING DEMOCRACY. Van Nostrand paperback, 1963. 144 pp.

A brief survey that emphasizes the physical resources of Pakistan and argues that the country is on the way to democratic controls suited to its needs and to economic progress.

Hasan, K.S. PAKISTAN AND THE UNITED NATIONS. Manhattan Publishing, 1960. 328 pp.

A concise analysis by a Pakistani specialist in foreign relations on the basis of his country's relations with other countries, particularly India.

Ikram, S.M. and Spear, Percival, editors. THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF PAKISTAN. Oxford, 1955. 204 pp.

A valuable collection of essays on those elements in the history of Islamic culture that have contributed to a sense of national identity of Pakistan.

Ikram, S.M. MODERN MUSLIM INDIA AND THE BIRTH OF PAKISTAN. Sh. Muhammad Ashraf, 1965. 350 pp.

The best available summary of the biographies of the Muslim leaders who helped to create Pakistan.

*Smith, Wilfred Cantwell. ISLAM: A MODERN HISTORY. Princeton, 1957. NAL paperback. 317 pp.

This survey includes an important chapter on Pakistan as an Islamic state.

Stephens, Ian. PAKISTAN. Praeger, 1963. 288 pp.

The author's wide familiarity with the political life of India and Pakistan gained as editor of one of the sub-continent's leading newspapers makes this a readable and authoritative summary.

Wilber, Donald N. PAKISTAN: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE. HRAF Press, 1964. 487 pp.

One of the series of studies compiled under the Human Relations Area Files, this work, while not very readable, provides a great deal of information on Pakistan not readily available elsewhere.

Williams, Laurence F.R. THE STATE OF PAKISTAN. Faber and Faber, 1962. 254 pp.

Sympathetic study of the creation of Pakistan and its present condition by a British scholar and administrator with a long familiarity with the sub-continent.

3. AFGHANISTAN

*Caroe, Olaf. THE PATHANS. St. Martin's paperback, 1958. 521 pp.

Long and detailed study of the tribal peoples who inhabit the border regions between Afghanistan and Pakistan and whose attitudes are of crucial importance to both countries. The book is a history of the northwest region as well as a study of the Pathans.

Fletcher, Arnold. AFGHANISTAN: HIGHWAY OF CONQUEST. Cornell, 1965. 325 pp.

A survey of the history of Afghanistan, from its emergence in 1747, with emphasis on modern developments. The author writes in a chatty informal style.

Fraser-Tytler, Sir Kerr. AFGHANISTAN: A STUDY OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ASIA. Oxford, 1953. 348 pp.

The main emphasis is on the relations of Afghanistan with her neighbors Persia, Russia, and India.

*Rowland, Jr., Benjamin. ANCIENT ART FROM AFGHANISTAN: TREASURES OF THE KABUL MUSEUM. The Asia Society clothbound and paperback, 1965. 144 pp., 121 illustrations including 6 in color.

The relation of the art of northwest India and Afghanistan to Rome and the Hellenistic world on the one hand, and to India on the other, is explored and illuminated in this catalogue of an important exhibition.

*Watkins, Mary Bradley. AFGHANISTAN: LAND IN TRANSITION. Van Nostrand for The Asia Society; clothbound and paperback, 1963. 262 pp.

Popularly written introduction to the history and culture of the Afghan people.

Wilber, Donald N., editor. AFGHANISTAN: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE. HRAF, 1962. 320 pp.

Information not easily available elsewhere is brought together in this valuable book.

4. CEYLON

*Arasaratnam, S. CEYLON. Prentice-Hall clothbound and paperback, 1964. 182 pp.

Perhaps the best general survey of the culture and history of Ceylon. Particular attention is given to the development of religion and the relations between the different races and religions that make up the island's population.

Coomaraswamy, Ananda K. MEDIEVAL SINHALESE ART. Random House, 1956. 340 pp.

A revision of an older work that provides a sympathetic understanding of the art of Ceylon.

*Farmer, Bertram H. CEYLON: A DIVIDED NATION. Oxford clothbound and paperback, 1963. 74 pp.

As the title indicates, the author emphasizes the deep divisions created by religious and ethnic differences, and concludes that the governments, since independence, have worsened a situation that historically had been productive of disunity.

Paranavitana, S. and Archer, W.G. CEYLON: PAINTINGS FROM TEMPLE, SHRINE AND ROCK. N.Y. Graphic Society, 1957. 29 pp.

Treatment by an authority of an important development in Buddhist art.

Spate, Oskar H.K. INDIA AND PAKISTAN: A GENERAL AND REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY. Dutton, 1960. 829 pp.

This book has an excellent chapter on the geography of Ceylon by Bertram H. Farmer.

Wriggins, W. Howard. CEYLON: DILEMMAS OF A NEW NATION. Princeton, 1960. 505 pp.

Detailed, authoritative study by an American scholar of the political and economic problems of Ceylon.

5. THE HIMALAYAN KINGDOMS: BHUTAN, NEPAL, SIKKIM, TIBET

Bell, Sir Charles. TIBET: PAST AND PRESENT. Oxford, 1924. 326 pp.

An old-fashioned but still useful account of Tibetan relations with India and Great Britain.

*Harrer, Heinrich. SEVEN YEARS IN TIBET. Dutton clothbound and paperback, 1953. Translated by Richard Graves. 320 pp.

This account of the life of a German prisoner of war who escaped to Tibet from India during the Second World War has much unusual information about the Court of the Dalai Lama and Lhasa.

*Karan, Pradyumna P. and Jenkins, William M. THE HIMALAYAN KINGDOMS: BHUTAN, SIKKIM, AND NEPAL. Van Nostrand paperback, 1963. 144 pp.

Very brief surveys that provide factual information on the economy, politics, and history of the three small Himalayan kingdoms.

Karan, Pradyumna P. NEPAL: A PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY. University of Kentucky, 1960. 101 pp.

A study of the economy and geography of Nepal, with a full bibliography.

*Maraini, Fosco. SECRET TIBET. Viking, 1952. Grove paperback. Translated by Eric Mosbacher. 306 pp.

A travel book by an author who was greatly interested in Tibetan religion and customs.

Richardson, Hugh E. TIBET AND ITS HISTORY. Oxford, 1962. 308 pp.

The bulk of this book is concerned with Tibet's relations with the outside world in the 20th century, but the introductory chapters give a good summary of Tibetan history.

Snellgrove, D.L. BUDDHIST HIMALAYAS: TRAVELS AND STUDIES IN QUEST OF THE ORIGINS AND NATURE OF TIBETAN RELIGION. Oxford, 1957. 324 pp.

An important study of the religion of the region by a British scholar.

*Winnington, Alan. TIBET: RECORD OF A JOURNEY. International paperback, 1957. 235 pp.

A journalist's perceptive account of his travels that includes much information on the life of the people, their customs, and beliefs.

Zetland, Lawrence J.L.D. (Earl of Ronaldshay). LANDS OF THE THUNDERBOLT. Constable, 1923. 267 pp.

This narrative of travels in Bhutan and Sikkim still has considerable value, especially since little of much depth has been written on the area.

III. SOUTHEAST ASIA

Southeast Asia is a convenient geographical expression designating the mainland and archipelago portion of Asia which lies east of India and south of China. It includes the countries of Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

At no time, past or present, has Southeast Asia been a political or cultural entity. There are some general similarities among the countries of Southeast Asia, similarities that have arisen from their tropic location, from common early cultural patterns, from shared historical influences, and from the similar economic, social, and political problems that face the underdeveloped Southeast Asian states emerging from a colonial past. Yet these similarities are outweighed by the dissimilarities that have resulted from the area's geographic parcelization, from the different ethnic groups that have migrated there, from the uneven acceptance of outside influences, and from the considerable differences in colonial experience.

The literature dealing with Southeast Asia has increased tremendously in recent years. In view of the diversity of the area, it is not surprising that most of the books that have been published are concerned with a single country or a single ethnic group. In the bibliography that follows, books dealing with more than one country of Southeast Asia are listed in a section headed "General." This is followed by sections listing books concerned with the individual countries of Southeast Asia.

1. GENERAL

Allen, George C. and Donnithorne, Audrey G. WESTERN ENTERPRISE IN INDONESIA AND MALAYA: A STUDY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Verry, 1964. 321 pp.

A description of Western economic penetration into Indonesia and Malaya during the past century. A careful study, but restricted in scope and more suitable for reference purposes than for general reading.

Brimmell, J.H. COMMUNISM IN SOUTH EAST ASIA: A POLITICAL ANALYSIS. Oxford, 1959. 415 pp.

Proceeding from an analysis of Leninist theory as it applies to Asia, the author discusses the main chronological phases of Communist policy: the beginnings in the early part of the century, the forward movement of the 1930's, the period of confusion from 1943 to 1948, the transition to peaceful coexistence. A good balance is maintained between a general view and country-by-country accounts of the Communist impact.

*Burling, Robbins. HILL FARMS AND PADI FIELDS: LIFE IN MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA. Prentice-Hall clothbound and paperback, 1965. 180 pp.

The author, an anthropologist, describes the peoples of mainland South-

east Asia with masterful simplicity. Arrangement of material provides a broad cultural history of the area.

Cady, John F. SOUTHEAST ASIA: ITS HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT. McGraw-Hill, 1964. 657 pp.

A readable, interpretive historical account of events up to World War II.

Coedès, G. THE INDIANIZED STATES OF SOUTHEAST ASIA. East-West Center Press. (In preparation).

An English translation of the classic LES ÉTATS HINDOUISÉS D'INDOCHINE ET D'INDONÉSIE. This first synthesis of the history of the Indianized states of Southeast Asia from their first appearance to 1511 remains the most comprehensive and authoritative work on the subject.

Cole, Fay-Cooper. THE PEOPLES OF MALAYSIA. Van Nostrand, 1945. 354 pp.

Ethnographic description of the peoples of Malaya, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Advances the thesis that Malayan cultures were internally similar and differences resulted from outside contacts and specialization in local developments. A clearly written description which, although superseded on some points, remains a good introduction to the peoples of the area.

Dobby, E.H.G. SOUTHEAST ASIA. Verry, 1964. 415 pp.

An area-by-area discussion of the climatic conditions, drainage patterns, vegetation, soils, and cultural and social landscape of Southeast Asia. Human adaptation to the environmental conditions is stressed.

Elsbree, Willard H. JAPAN'S ROLE IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS, 1940 TO 1945. Harvard, 1953. 182 pp.

An early and still-standard survey of Japan's plans, policies, and activities in Southeast Asia during World War II. The author has used records of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Fifield, Russell H. THE DIPLOMACY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA: 1945-1958. Harper, 1958. 584 pp.

An analysis of diplomatic developments during the years from 1945 to 1958, which Fifield regards as the formative years in the foreign policy of the states of Southeast Asia, years in which strong personalities had a major share in the formulation and guidance of each country's policy.

Fisher, C.A. SOUTH-EAST ASIA: A SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY. Dutton, 1964. 831 pp.

A storehouse of facts and information about virtually all aspects of Southeast Asia. Although the effort to be all-encompassing produces some weak spots and some questionable interpretations, this is a useful work with broad applications to many fields of study.

Furnivall, John S. COLONIAL POLICY AND PRACTICE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BURMA AND NETHERLANDS INDIA. New York University, 1956. 568 pp.

A comparative study of the colonial administrations of Burma and Indonesia and their impacts upon the indigenous peoples. Though the book is dated in some respects, the author's sympathetic insights still provide help in understanding the past and present problems of Burma and Indonesia.

Groslier, Bernard Philippe. THE ART OF INDOCHINA, INCLUDING THAILAND, VIETNAM, LAOS AND CAMBODIA. Crown, 1962. 261 pp.

An outstanding volume in the Art of the World series. The text relates artistic phases to historical developments and discusses "art as an expression for the values of society." The area covered is mainland Southeast Asia from Thailand to the east; the period, prehistoric to modern. Tipped-in photographs in color.

Hall, D.G.E. A HISTORY OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA. St. Martin's, 1964. 955 pp.

The standard work on Southeast Asian history; the best and most comprehensive history available today. A detailed compendium of facts and events that constitutes a splendid reference tool. The first edition did not include the Philippines, but this edition does.

Harrison, Brian. SOUTH-EAST ASIA: A SHORT HISTORY. St. Martin's, 1963. 270 pp.

A brief, interpretive narrative of the broad trends and developments in the region from earliest times to the present. Useful as an introductory historical guide, as a starting point for reading on the area.

Jacoby, Erich. AGRARIAN UNREST IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. Asia Publishing House, 1961. 279 pp.

A country-by-country survey of agrarian conditions, past and present, with emphasis upon the growing tensions within the agricultural sector of the economy and society. The author emphasizes the inability of the food supply to keep pace with population growth.

Kahin, George McTurnan, editor. GOVERNMENTS AND POLITICS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA. Cornell, 1964. 796 pp.

A country-by-country analysis of the backgrounds and current functions of political institutions. Each chapter is written by a leading authority on the governmental structure of the particular country.

Landon, Kenneth P. SOUTHEAST ASIA: CROSSROADS OF RELIGION. University of Chicago, 1949. 215 pp.

This book, which advances the thesis that the peoples of Southeast Asia were not converted to new viewpoints by religious influences from without but rather used the new religions to clothe their already existing

beliefs, provides a clear picture of religious influences in the area. The Philippines is not included.

*Montgomery, John D. THE POLITICS OF FOREIGN AID: AMERICAN EXPERIENCE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. Praeger clothbound and paperback, for the Council on Foreign Relations, 1962. 336 pp.

A clearly written analysis of the political ramifications of American military, economic, and technical aid to four countries: Vietnam, Taiwan, Thailand, and Burma. Strongest on the aid program in Vietnam and on the administrative and political repercussions of foreign aid in Washington, D.C.

Pelzer, Karl J. PIONEER SETTLEMENT IN THE ASIATIC TROPICS: STUDIES IN LAND UTILIZATION AND AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION IN SOUTHEASTERN ASIA. American Geographical Society, 1945. 290 pp.

An early study in land uses and settlement patterns in Indonesia and the Philippines. Because of its many accurate analyses, it is still a useful introduction to the subject.

Purcell, Victor. THE CHINESE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. Oxford, 1965. 636 pp.

This work, the best available survey of a major ethnic minority group in Southeast Asia, gives a country-by-country history of the role played by the Chinese. The introduction and conclusion were completely rewritten for this second edition.

Robequain, Charles. MALAYA, INDONESIA, BORNEO, AND THE PHILIPPINES: A GEOGRAPHICAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL DESCRIPTION OF MALAYA, THE EAST INDIES, AND THE PHILIPPINES. Longmans, Green, 1958. Translated by E.D. Laborde. 466 pp.

A geography which also deals with many aspects of society.

Trager, Frank N., editor. MARXISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: A STUDY OF FOUR COUNTRIES. Stanford, 1959. 381 pp.

Four authorities survey the development and impact of Marxist thought and institutions in Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia. The editor provides an incisive analysis of the problem for the entire region.

von der Mehden, Fred R. RELIGION AND NATIONALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: BURMA, INDONESIA, THE PHILIPPINES. University of Wisconsin, 1963. 253 pp.

A study of the interrelation of religion and nationalism in Burma and Indonesia with peripheral reference to the Philippines. This interesting comparative study provides insight into one aspect of current nationalism in the area, but must be used with other accounts to provide a balanced picture.

ATLAS OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA. St. Martin's, 1964. 84 pp.

A very useful collection of detailed maps of the various countries of Southeast Asia. The text and photographs are disappointing.

2. BURMA

Andrus, J. Russell. BURMESE ECONOMIC LIFE. Stanford, 1948. 362 pp.

Covers agriculture, fishing, manufactures, domestic and foreign trade, transportation, labor, and finance in colonial Burma.

Butwell, Richard. U NU OF BURMA. Stanford, 1963. 301 pp.

A biography of Burma's leading civilian political leader who was prime minister during the crucial first decade of Burma's independence. Includes extended discussion of U Nu's times; it stands, therefore, as a history of internal politics in postwar Burma.

Cady, John F. A HISTORY OF MODERN BURMA. Cornell, 1960. 682 pp.

A detailed historical survey of Burma, emphasizing political history. Briefly characterizes the old society and government, sketches in the establishment of British colonial rule, then concentrates on the period of rising nationalism since World War I.

Collis, Maurice. TRIALS IN BURMA. Faber and Faber, 1953. 239 pp.

A personal account of the author's experiences as a magistrate in Burma during the 1930's. Provides keen insights into the nature of the colonial rule and the nationalist response.

Harvey, G.E. HISTORY OF BURMA: FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO 10 MARCH 1824, THE BEGINNING OF THE ENGLISH CONQUEST. Longmans, Green, 1965. 415 pp.

By far the most complete general survey of Burmese history, valuable despite its somewhat unsympathetic view of Burmese culture. This is a reissue of the 1924 original edition.

Htin Aung. BURMESE LAW TALES: THE LEGAL ELEMENT IN BURMESE FOLK-LORE. Oxford, 1962. 159 pp.

A delightful collection of oral tales illustrating various Burmese folk attitudes. All deal, at least tangentially, with traditional Burmese concepts of law and justice—concepts that reflect a casual *ad hoc* approach to law that was to contrast sharply with the bewildering British law of codes and court precedents. For other tales on other subjects, see Htin Aung's earlier BURMESE FOLK TALES.

Maung Maung, editor. AUNG SAN OF BURMA. Nijhoff for Yale University, 1962. 162 pp.

A collection of short reports and reminiscences about—and a few by—Burma's architect of independence. Aung San is brought to life as the leader whose room was untidy, whose body was often unwashed, but who "with his strength . . . made the revolution."

Mi Mi Khaing. BURMESE FAMILY. Indiana University, 1962. 200 pp.

The daughter of a Mon-Burmese official recalls her childhood and her school years in Burma and England and tells in passing much about

village life, Buddhism, the close-knit Burmese family, the festivities, the attitude toward the Westerner, and the infinite gracefulness of life in Burma before World War II.

*Scott, James G. (Shway Yoe). THE BURMAN: HIS LIFE AND NOTIONS. Norton paperback, 1963. 609 pp.

An affectionate, but not uncritical, description of Burmese life by the Scotsman popularly known by his Burmese name, Shway Yoe. From Chapter 1, "First Years," to Chapter 64, "Death and Burial," he explores aspects of family life, religious beliefs, agricultural practices, amusements, and government in delightful and accurate detail. The ultimate tribute to Scott is this republication of his work eighty years after he wrote it.

Tinker, Hugh. THE UNION OF BURMA: A STUDY OF THE FIRST YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE. Oxford, 1961. 424 pp.

A brief chapter on Burma's political history is followed by detailed analysis of post-independence politics and government, social and cultural change, economic developments, and foreign policy.

3. CAMBODIA

Groslier, Bernard and Arthaud, Jacques. THE ARTS AND CIVILIZATION OF ANGKOR. Praeger, 1957. Translated by Eric E. Smith. 230 pp.

Over one hundred magnificent photographs of the ruins of Angkor, with a short but sound introduction and interspersed notes on Khmer civilization. A beautiful book.

Smith, Roger M. CAMBODIA'S FOREIGN POLICY. Cornell, 1965. 273 pp.

A sketch of Cambodia's history through the colonial period is followed by chapters on the effect of the Geneva Conference, Cambodia's relations with the major powers, its relations with Thailand and Vietnam, and its international stance during the crises in Laos and Vietnam. Smith reaches the convincing conclusion that the primary objective of Cambodian foreign policy throughout has been to gain security from aggression by its Thai and Vietnamese neighbors.

Steinberg, David J., editor. CAMBODIA: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE. HRAF, 1959. 350 pp.

A handbook of contemporary Cambodia in the Human Relations Area Files World Cultures series. Draws together much material not otherwise accessible.

4. INDONESIA

Aidit, D.N. PROBLEMS OF THE INDONESIAN REVOLUTION. Demos, 1963. 610 pp.

The major writings, in translation, of Indonesia's leading Communist strategist from 1952 to 1965. Excellent for an insight into the thinking and

argumentation of the Communists in a Southeast Asian country in which their influence has been strong but their political future is indeterminate.

Benda, Harry J. THE CRESCENT AND THE RISING SUN: INDONESIAN ISLAM UNDER THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, 1942-1945. W. van Hoeve, 1958. 320 pp.

An analysis of the emergence of Islam as a factor in Indonesian politics. Though concentrating on the Islamic developments during the Japanese period, the book provides a fine historical introduction dealing with the position of Islam in East Indian society and the evolvement of Dutch policy toward it. Some of the historical concepts in this book have been modified in the author's "Decolonization in Indonesia: The Problem of Continuity and Change," AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW LXX (July 1965), 1058-1073.

Covarrubias, Miguel. ISLAND OF BALI. Knopf, 1942. 417 pp.

A charmingly written, beautifully illustrated description of the life, customs, and art forms of the Balinese. This book has long been valued for its warm, sympathetic approach to the charm of Bali.

Feith, Herbert. THE DECLINE OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY IN INDONESIA. Cornell, 1962. 618 pp.

A detailed study of Indonesian politics from 1949 to 1957; the best and most readable single analysis of the reasons for the failure of constitutional, liberal democracy of the Western variety in Indonesia by the late 1950's. The author's chapter in the McVey volume should be consulted for his view of the events since 1957.

Geertz, Clifford. AGRICULTURAL INVOLUTION: THE PROCESS OF ECOLOGICAL CHANGE IN INDONESIA. University of California, 1963. 176 pp.

A penetrating study of social and economic change and of the difficulties inherent in Javanese agricultural and village patterns. The major thesis is that historical and social pressures have caused an intensification of traditional social and economic patterns rather than the evolvement of new patterns and that this dilemma lies at the root of many of Indonesia's present-day problems.

*_____. THE RELIGION OF JAVA. Free Press of Glencoe clothbound and paperback, 1960. 392 pp.

An analysis of the social structure and belief patterns of an East Javanese town. This book sets forth the now widely accepted tripartite breakdown of Javanese society into *abangan, prijaji,* and *santri.* An excellent source for sound and deep insights into Javanese society and patterns of life. Includes an index of Javanese and Indonesian terms.

Glamann, Kristof. DUTCH-ASIATIC TRADE, 1620-1740. Danish Science Press, 1958. 334 pp.

A modern and updated approach to the commercial history of the Dutch East India Company during its years of greatest activity and largest suc-

cess. Viewing the activities of the Company in their total trading context, the author challenges many earlier-held views about the absolute nature of the Company's monopoly.

Hindley, Donald. THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDONESIA, 1951-1963. University of California, 1964. 380 pp.

An analysis of the development of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) as a major force in Indonesian politics and the relationship of the PKI to other political forces in Indonesia. Though focusing mainly on the Aidit-leadership years, this book provides some background on the earlier years.

Kahin, George McTurnan. NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTION IN INDONESIA. Cornell, 1952. 490 pp.

This is the standard, and in many respects still the best, account of the Indonesian revolution and the movement toward an independent state. The book is especially valuable for the narrative of events from 1942 to 1950 and for the understanding description of politics in the young Indonesian Republic. The author's later views can be found in his chapter on "Indonesia" in MAJOR GOVERNMENTS OF ASIA (Cornell, 1964), which he edited.

*Kartini, Raden Adjeng. LETTERS OF A JAVANESE PRINCESS. Norton paperback, 1964. 246 pp.

The letters of a Javanese Regent's daughter written between 1899 and 1905 provide an insight into the mental and social climate of the upper classes of Javanese society at the turn of the century. The letters are particularly valuable as a record of individual reaction to the processes of social and cultural change, but their admiration for Western values is out of key with the emergent Indonesian nationalism of the 20th century.

*Legge, J.D. INDONESIA. Prentice-Hall clothbound and paperback, 1964. 184 pp.

A brilliant and eminently readable analysis of the problems and lacunae in the understanding and production of Indonesian history. This volume provides orientation for reading and research for scholar and layman alike.

Lubis, Mochtar. TWILIGHT IN DJAKARTA. Vanguard, 1964. Translated by Claire Holt. 253 pp.

This social novel by an embittered Indonesian patriot is a sharp, critical appraisal of life in Djakarta during the past decade. The translation is skillful and tasteful.

Masselman, George. THE CRADLE OF COLONIALISM. Yale, 1963. 534 pp.

A dramatic account of the founding of the Dutch colonial empire in the East Indian archipelago, and especially of the activities of the great Governor General J.P. Coen. Not a model of current historical interpretation and methodology, but an interesting book to read.

McVey, Ruth T., editor. INDONESIA. HRAF, 1963. 600 pp.

Ten chapters, by nine contributors, on social and cultural aspects of Indonesia provide an excellent introduction to numerous phases of Indonesian life. Each chapter has a useful bibliography for further reading. The chapters by Douglas S. Paauw, "From Colonial to Guided Economy," and Herbert Feith, "Dynamics of Guided Democracy," are the longest and most interesting contributions, but the book has a strong sense of unity. Strongly recommended as a starting point for broader reading in the area.

Raffel, Burton, editor. ANTHOLOGY OF MODERN INDONESIAN POETRY. University of California, 1964. 158 pp.

The poems of leading 20th-century Indonesian poets are here presented in English translation. The book is useful in that it is the only generally available book of its kind, and the wide selection of poets gives a vivid impression of the vitality of modern Indonesian poetry. The book contains little analysis of the poetical forms or original Indonesian sound patterns.

Selosoemardjan. SOCIAL CHANGES IN JOGJAKARTA. Cornell, 1962. 440 pp.

A social and historical account of the changes in one district of Java. This book provides much of the local color and detail needed for an understanding of the human aspects of political and social changes. It is also an excellent source for insights into Javanese life. Includes a glossary of Javanese terms.

Van Leur, J.C. INDONESIAN TRADE AND SOCIETY: ESSAYS IN ASIAN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY. W. van Hoeve, 1955. Translated by J.S. Holmes and A. Van Marle. 465 pp.

A seminal study for historical writings of the past decade. Deals with the influence of India in Southeast Asia and with the nature of the trade and commerce of pre-European Southeast Asia. This study has been partly reinforced and partly corrected by M.A.P. Meilink-Roelofsz. ASIAN TRADE AND EUROPEAN INFLUENCE IN THE INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGO BETWEEN 1500 AND ABOUT 1630 (Nijhoff, 1962).

Van Niel, Robert. THE EMERGENCE OF THE MODERN INDONESIAN ELITE. W. van Hoeve, 1960. 314 pp.

An account of social and political change during the formative years of the Indonesian national movement from 1900 to 1927. Through education and modernization the leadership group in Indonesian society changed from a tradition-based to an education-based pattern; the policy and practice of the colonial government in this period is viewed as a key factor in stimulating these changes.

Vlekke, B.H.M. NUSANTARA: A HISTORY OF INDONESIA. Quadrangle, 1960. 479 pp.

A very readable general history of Indonesia from earliest times to the present. The revised edition makes a special effort to reinterpret the na-

tionalist movement of the 20th century, but the volume still remains somewhat behind the recent historical trends. For its broad survey and general balance, it remains a good introduction to the basic facts of Indonesian history.

Wagner, Frits A. INDONESIA: THE ART OF AN ISLAND GROUP. McGraw-Hill, 1959. Translated by Ann E. Keep. 256 pp.

A survey of Indonesian art through the ages with handsome illustrations. The text, which attempts to relate artistic styles and periods of artistic creativity to historical and social developments in the country, is rather thin in spots.

Wertheim, W. F. INDONESIAN SOCIETY IN TRANSITION: A STUDY OF SOCIAL CHANGE. W. van Hoeve, 1959. 394 pp.

A penetrating analysis of social change in Indonesia during the 19th and 20th centuries. The changes in economic systems, social status, urban development, religious beliefs, and labor relations are analyzed and placed in historical perspective.

5. LAOS

Dommen, Arthur J. CONFLICT IN LAOS: THE POLITICS OF NEUTRALIZATION. Praeger, 1964. 338 pp.

A clear, detailed, and well-balanced account of the immensely complicated internal and external situation in Laos since 1945.

LeBar, Frank M. and Suddard, Adrienne, editors. LAOS: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE. HRAF, 1960. 294 pp.

This encyclopedic handbook is more suitable for reference use than for general reading. Each of the twenty-one chapters, by the staff and associates of the Human Relations Area Files, covers a different aspect of life in Laos.

Viravong, Maha Sila. HISTORY OF LAOS. Paragon, 1964. Translated by the U.S. Joint Publications Research Service. 147 pp.

A translation from the Lao of a general history of the country from earliest times to around 1900. The history relies heavily on Lao chronicles, which are not always critically used.

6. MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, BRUNEI

Cowan, C. D. NINETEENTH-CENTURY MALAYA: THE ORIGINS OF BRITISH POLITICAL CONTROL. Oxford, 1961. 286 pp.

One of the best and most readable accounts of the dynamics of 19th-century Malaya as seen through the actions and policies—or inaction and lack of policy—of the British.

Emerson, Rupert. MALAYSIA: A STUDY IN DIRECT AND INDIRECT RULE. Macmillan, 1937. 536 pp.

Though outdated in some respects, this account remains a prescient analysis of colonial policy and administration in Malaya. Comparisons are made with Dutch rule in Netherlands India.

Firth, Raymond. MALAY FISHERMEN: THEIR PEASANT ECONOMY. Rutledge & Kegan Paul, 1946. 354 pp.

A careful and detailed study of a Kelantan fishing community. This work has become a classic model of social anthropological description and analysis.

Ginsburg, Norton and Roberts, Chester F. MALAYA. University of Washington, 1958. 533 pp.

One of the Survey of World Cultures series sponsored by the Human Relations Area Files. Brings together a vast amount of useful data on virtually all aspects of the country. Essentially a reference tool for information on specific topics.

Kennedy, J. A HISTORY OF MALAYA, A.D. 1400-1959. St. Martin's, 1962. 311 pp.

A readable and accurate history of Malaya from the founding of Malacca to independent nationhood. Both internal developments and external influences are woven into the account.

Mills, Lennox A. MALAYA: A POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC APPRAISAL. University of Minnesota, 1958. 234 pp.

Nationalism discussed in terms of Malayan economic capabilities and potential.

Moorhead, F.J. A HISTORY OF MALAYA AND HER NEIGHBOURS. Longmans, Green, 1957/1963. Two volumes. Vol. I—236 pp.; Vol. II—237 pp.

An excellent introductory history of Malaya which succeeds admirably in placing the area in the broader context of Asian developments. The first volume, which brings the account to the end of the Portuguese period in 1641, is an especially useful synthesis of historical developments.

Parmer, J. Norman. COLONIAL LABOR POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION: A HISTORY OF LABOR IN THE RUBBER PLANTATION INDUSTRY IN MALAYA c. 1910-1941. J.J. Augustin for the Association for Asian Studies, 1960. 294 pp.

A study of the historical development of labor problems and practices in Malaya. Especially valuable for insights into the nature and operation of the plantation economy.

Pye, Lucian W. GUERRILLA COMMUNISM IN MALAYA: ITS SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MEANING. Princeton, 1956. 369 pp.

A pioneering effort to analyze and describe the appeals of communism to the common man in Southeast Asia. Leans heavily on interviews

with captured Communist guerrillas. Focuses upon the attractions of Communist ideology and organizations for the Chinese in Malaya.

Tregonning, K. G. A HISTORY OF MODERN MALAYA. Eastern Universities Press, 1964. 339 pp.

A readable account of Malayan history which attempts to place the Malays at the center of the scene. Includes information on the formation of Malaysia.

Wang, Gungwu, editor. MALAYSIA: A SURVEY. Praeger, 1964. 466 pp.

Chapters by individual contributors cover aspects of the geography, history, society and culture, economy, and politics of Malaysia. These contributions are generally of high quality. The chapters focus on background information, but they also present the reader with current interpretations and viewpoints.

Winstedt, Richard. THE MALAYS: A CULTURAL HISTORY. Philosophical Library, 1950. 198 pp.

A readable account of the culture, past and present, of the Malay people. Describes cultural backgrounds and outside influences; discusses religious, social, political, and economic systems.

7. THE PHILIPPINES

*Bulosan, Carlos. THE LAUGHTER OF MY FATHER. Harcourt, Brace cloth-bound and paperback, 1944. 193 pp.

An enjoyable story of family life and personal relationships in a Philippine village. Provides many insights into the life and thought patterns of the people.

Friend, Theodore. BETWEEN TWO EMPIRES: THE ORDEAL OF THE PHILIPPINES, 1929-1946. Yale, 1965. 312 pp.

An examination of some of the critical problems of transition from colonial control to independence. The main portion of the book deals with the period of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting and Tydings-McDuffie Acts (1930-1935). Contains a chronological chart of events in the Philippines from 1896 to 1946.

Hayden, John Ralston. THE PHILIPPINES: A STUDY IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. Macmillan, 1945. 984 pp.

A standard work on the people and government of the Philippines during the period of United States control. Hayden's sympathetic, accurate, and encompassing survey of Philippine developments provides an excellent point of departure for further reading.

Phelan, John Leddy. THE HISPANIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINES: SPANISH AIMS AND FILIPINO RESPONSES, 1565-1700. University of Wisconsin, 1959. 218 pp.

The best study in English on the period of Spanish rule in the Philippines. The careful scholarship of this book has, in a relatively few years, made it a standard work on the subject.

Quirino, Carlos. MAGSAYSAY OF THE PHILIPPINES. Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Society, 1964. 244 pp.

The standard biography of a great Filipino leader.

*Ravenholt, Albert. THE PHILIPPINES: A YOUNG REPUBLIC ON THE MOVE. Van Nostrand clothbound and paperback, for The Asia Society, 1962. 204 pp.

A well-written, brief introduction to the history and the peoples of the Philippines.

Rizal y Alonso, José. THE LOST EDEN (NOLI ME TANGERE). University of Indiana, 1961. Translated by Leon Ma. Guerrero. 407 pp.

_____. THE SUBVERSIVE (EL FILIBUSTERISMO). University of Indiana, 1962. Translated by Leon Ma. Guerrero. 299 pp.

These two novels of social protest, the best-known writings of the 19th-century Filipino nationalist leader, afford an excellent means of gaining insights into the problems of the country and the hopes of its eventual leaders.

Taruc, Luis. BORN OF THE PEOPLE. International, 1953. 286 pp.

The autobiography of the leader of the Communist Hukbalahap movement, which posed a serious threat to the young Republic of the Philippines. Taruc freely admits his Communist affiliation; his narrative, however, gives a convincing description of the genuine distress of the Filipino landless peasantry in central Luzon.

Taylor, George E. THE PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED STATES: PROBLEMS OF PARTNERSHIP. Praeger for the Council on Foreign Relations, 1964. 325 pp.

A stimulating book that concentrates on the relations between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines, but also provides background information on the roots of Philippine nationalism and the development of national policies.

Wolff, Leon. LITTLE BROWN BROTHER: HOW THE UNITED STATES PURCHASED AND PACIFIED THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AT THE CENTURY'S TURN. Doubleday, 1961. 383 pp.

A readable and detailed account of the manner in which the United States gained control of the Philippines.

Zaide, Gregorio F. PHILIPPINE POLITICAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY. Philippine Education Company, 1957. Two Volumes. Vol. I— 497 pp.; Vol. II— 408 pp.

A fact-filled account of Philippine history that is more suitable for reference purposes than for general reading.

8. THAILAND

*Anuman Rajadhon, Phya. LIFE AND RITUAL IN OLD SIAM: THREE STUDIES OF THAI LIFE AND CUSTOMS. HRAF paperback, 1961. Edited and translated by William J. Gedney. 191 pp.

Richly detailed descriptions of (1) the life of the farmer, including agricultural practices and lore, (2) popular Buddhism, and (3) childbirth customs. Many of these practices and beliefs of old Siam are still very much alive today. The work was written by a leading Thai scholar and has been superbly translated.

Blanchard, Wendell, editor. THAILAND: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE. HRAF, 1957. 528 pp.

This handbook breaks no new ground, but it does present a useful synthesis of recent economic, political, and social facts on modern Thailand.

*Busch, Noel F. THAILAND: AN INTRODUCTION TO MODERN SIAM. Van Nostrand clothbound and paperback, for The Asia Society, 1959. 166 pp.

A light and loving description of the varied Thai scene. Would serve well as an introduction to the country.

Chula Chakrabongse, Prince. LORDS OF LIFE: THE PATERNAL MONARCHY OF BANGKOK, 1782-1932, WITH THE EARLIER AND MORE RECENT HISTORY OF THAILAND. Taplinger, 1960. 352 pp.

A sympathetic view of Thai history that concentrates on the period of the absolute kings of the Bangkok period.

deYoung, John E. VILLAGE LIFE IN MODERN THAILAND. University of California, 1958. 224 pp.

The best general description of the everyday life of Thai rice farmers. Discusses their economic activities, their social organization, their religion, their outlook on life.

Ingram, James C. ECONOMIC CHANGE IN THAILAND SINCE 1850. Stanford, 1955. 254 pp.

A brief chapter describing the economy before Thailand was opened to the West is followed by a careful analysis of the changes in commercial rice farming, mining, foreign trade, and other aspects of the economy.

Manunet Banhan, Phya. SIAMESE TALES, OLD AND NEW. Douglas, 1930. Translated by Reginald le May. 192 pp.

A delightful collection of tales from folk literature illustrating the wit and humor and the popular morality of old Thailand. Reflections on the tales are appended.

Moffat, Abbot Low. MONGKUT, THE KING OF SIAM. Cornell, 1961. 254 pp.

A dispassionate and highly readable account of Siam's remarkable king of the mid-19th century. Provides much insight into the reasons for Thailand's survival as an independent state during the heyday of colonial expansion.

Nuechterlein, Donald E. THAILAND AND THE STRUGGLE FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA. Cornell, 1965. 279 pp.

A clear exposition of the main aspects of Thailand's foreign policy, concentrating on the period from World War II to 1964.

Phillips, Herbert P. THAI PEASANT PERSONALITY: THE PATTERNING OF INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR IN THE VILLAGE OF BANG CHAN. University of California, 1965. 231 pp.

An analysis of the personality of Thai villagers in a small rice-farming community in Thailand's Central Plain. Phillips finds—on the basis of observation and psychological tests—that Thai peasants are highly individualistic, with a keen regard for their psychological worth. He finds the sources of this individualism in the Buddhist ethos, the traditional child-rearing practices, and the loose and simple social system.

Riggs, Fred W. THAILAND: THE MODERNIZATION OF A BUREAUCRATIC POLITY. East-West Center Press, 1966. 484 pp.

A brilliant study of the Thai governmental system in which the bureaucracy is seen not as simply an administrative organ of government but as the government itself, deriving "its just powers to rule from the interests of the rulers."

Skinner, G. William. CHINESE SOCIETY IN THAILAND: AN ANALYTICAL HISTORY. Cornell, 1957. 459 pp.

A sociological interpretation of the development and position of the Chinese community in Thailand, with primary stress on the causes and patterns of immigration, the economic role of the Chinese minority, the forces for assimilation and nonassimilation, and the relations between Thai and Chinese in the era of nationalism. Includes excellent tables and maps.

Vella, Walter F. SIAM UNDER RAMA III, 1824-1851. J.J. Augustin for the Association for Asian Studies, 1957. 180 pp.

A comprehensive study of developments during the reign of the last king of "Old Siam." Provides valuable insights into the traditional culture of Siam and into the forces at work to open Siam to the West.

Wales, H.G. Quaritch. ANCIENT SIAMESE GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION. Paragon, 1965. 263 pp.

A reprint of a basic study first published thirty years ago. Valuable for its revelation of the basic attitudes shared by all traditional governments in Indianized Southeast Asia. Wales' other works on Southeast Asia, including THE MAKING OF GREATER INDIA, present challenging, if not always entirely acceptable, theories on early history and culture change.

Wilson, David A. POLITICS IN THAILAND. Cornell, 1962. 307 pp.

The most comprehensive and authoritative functional analysis to date of political life in Thailand. The fundamental paradox of a "democracy" ruled by a military autocracy is explained, in part, as an outgrowth of Thai acceptance of the Buddhist world view that men, including political leaders, hold their positions because of the operation of an unbreakable law of cause and effect.

9. VIETNAM

Buttinger, Joseph. THE SMALLER DRAGON: A POLITICAL HISTORY OF VIETNAM. Praeger, 1958. 535 pp.

The best historical background to Vietnam in English. Covers the period from the first conquest by China to 1900.

Fall, Bernard B. THE TWO VIET-NAMS: A POLITICAL AND MILITARY ANALYSIS. Praeger, 1966, 498 pp.

An eminently readable account that consists of a brief historical background section, a full discussion of the solidification of Communist power in the North, and an even fuller analysis of the unstable South. The author, a long-time student of Vietnam and of Communist tactics, supports his analysis with trenchant details. Somewhat marred by a defensive tone with regard to the French.

Hickey, Gerald Cannon. VILLAGE IN VIETNAM. Yale, 1964. 325 pp.

An anthropological description of a "little community," the village of Khanh Hau, in South Vietnam. Clearly depicts the internal structure of the village—its religious beliefs, family system, farm system, and local administration—as well as its increasingly close relations with the world outside. Useful tables and figures. Related studies on Khanh Hau have been issued by Lloyd Woodruff and James Hendry, Hickey's associates in Michigan State University's Vietnam Advisory Group.

Ho Chi Minh. SELECTED WORKS. Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960/1961. Three volumes. Vol. I—184 pp.; Vol. II—172 pp.; Vol. III—445 pp.

A collection of speeches, articles, letters, messages, and other writings by the Communist President of North Vietnam. The period covered is from 1922 to 1954.

Hoang Van Chi. FROM COLONIALISM TO COMMUNISM: A CASE HISTORY OF NORTH VIETNAM. Praeger, 1964. 252 pp.

Written by a Vietnamese nationalist who fought with the Communist-led resistance movement until 1954. An engrossing account of Communist party programs to silence or eliminate real or potential sources of political opposition and build strength through propaganda, progressive taxation, terror tactics, thought control, and land reform. Based on the author's personal experiences and extensive Vietnamese-published materials. Highly recommended.

Honey, P.J. COMMUNISM IN NORTH VIETNAM: ITS ROLE IN THE SINO-SOVIET DISPUTE. M.I.T., 1964. 207 pp.

An extended essay exploring the reasons why the Communist government of North Vietnam has pursued, and indeed must pursue, a policy of relative neutrality in the power struggles between the Soviet Union and Communist China.

Robequain, Charles. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA. Oxford, 1944. 400 pp.

A study of the changes that took place in the economy of French Indochina, particularly in Vietnam, during the colonial period. While aware of some shortcomings in French policy, in general Robequain finds much to laud in French achievements.

*Scigliano, Robert. SOUTH VIETNAM: NATION UNDER STRESS. Houghton Mifflin clothbound and paperback, 1963. 227 pp. plus a 9-page epilogue.

A useful and impartial survey of the people, politics, and international position of South Vietnam during the regime of Ngo Dinh Diem.

*Warner, Denis. THE LAST CONFUCIAN: VIETNAM, SOUTHEAST ASIA, AND THE WEST. Macmillan clothbound, 1963; Penguin paperback. 327 pp.

A balanced account of Communist advances in Vietnam as seen by an Australian reporter whose "beat" since 1944 has been East Asia. His thesis is that South Vietnam is the "fragile thread" on which the security of Southeast Asia depends and that the country cannot be strengthened by reliance on building conventional armies or by dependence on conventional leaders such as "the last Confucian," Ngo Dinh Diem, but only by surpassing the Communists' promises and achievements among the people.

IV. EAST ASIA

East Asia is what Europeans began long ago to call the Far East—meaning to indicate, by a convenient term, a group of little-known lands in which they were interested. Today those who find the "Far East" too suggestive of a viewpoint centered on Europe often prefer "East Asia." Neither term lends itself to precise definition, and to try to invent one leads to elaborate qualifications.

A geographical definition may speak of East Asia as the part of the Asian mainland and adjacent islands east of India, Burma and Thailand, not including Russian Siberia and leaving uncertain such border regions as Tibet and Vietnam. A definition according to race may describe East Asia as the provenance of Mongoloid man, except his Eskimo and American Indian branches. A cultural definition is also possible, and it is that which this section follows mainly.

Culturally, several peoples near China incorporated major features of Chinese civilization in their own development. The Chinese script, schools of thought, forms of government, manufactures, styles of fine art, dress, literature, and many other Chinese inventions were imported and naturalized, providing a community of peoples with many aspects of civilization in common, though each country maintained its special distinctiveness and grew in its own way. Even this qualified cultural community of East Asia, however, cannot easily be identified. Perhaps the least debatable list of members would comprise China, Korea, Japan, and the Ryukyu Islands.

Studies of East Asia as a cultural entity in this sense have only begun, although a number of books have been written on the region as an object of international politics. The most informed political, economic, and social history of the region itself, viewed with an awareness of what binds it together, is a textbook in two volumes, A HISTORY OF EAST ASIAN CIVILIZATION, published by Houghton Mifflin (Vol. I, Edwin O. Reischauer and John K. Fairbank, EAST ASIA: THE GREAT TRADITION, 1960, 739 pp.; Vol. II, John K. Fairbank, Edwin O. Reischauer, and Albert M. Craig, EAST ASIA: THE MODERN TRANSFORMATION, 1965, 955 pp.). As the titles suggest, the first volume concerns the development of China, Korea, and Japan before the beginning of major influences from the Western world. The second volume analyzes changes begun as East Asia came into continual touch with the modern West.

1. CHINA

A. General Introductory Works

The list that follows is an act of faith, introducing as it does elements of a monumental and rich civilization by means of a mere eight books. The books will have served their purpose if they stimulate the reader to go further.

Designed to inform the American citizen interested in foreign policy,. John King Fairbank, THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA (Harvard, 1958; Viking paperback, 1964 Rev.; 369 pp.), surveys the structure and operation of society and government in traditional China—the workings of a society of peasant and "gentry" classes and an authoritarian, bureaucratic government—and then describes the revolutionary process of the last century or so, discussing the events and forces by which traditional China began to be changed into a modern state.

Chinese thought about life and the world (Confucian, Taoist, Buddhist, Western-influenced and other, spanning two millennia from classical times to the present century) is represented in the publication edited by William Theodore de Bary, Wing-tsit Chan, and Burton Watson, SOURCES OF CHINESE TRADITION (Columbia, 1960, 976 pp.; paperback in two volumes, Vol. I - 578 pp.; Vol II - 322 pp.), a collection of readings from the major intellectual and religious writings of China with explanatory introductions and headnotes.

Religious practices, only partly revealed in the major doctrinal writings, were nevertheless a pattern running through much of the society. C.K. Yang, RELIGION IN CHINESE SOCIETY: A STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF RELIGION AND SOME OF THEIR HISTORICAL FACTORS (University of California, 1961, 473 pp.), analyzes the religious systems, concepts, and cults in traditional and modern China as they affect the social order.

Chinese achievements in arts and letters and in some fields of science and techniques offer a suggestive measure of the civilization. THE LEGACY OF CHINA, edited by Raymond Dawson, (Oxford, 1964, 392 pp.), contains essays on premodern Chinese achievements of value or interest to the modern Western reader, and includes discussions of the place of reason in the native philosophy, Buddhism in China, letters (including historiography), arts, crafts, and government.

ANTHOLOGY OF CHINESE LITERATURE, edited by Cyril Birch, (Grove, 1965, 492 pp.), provides the most extensive sample in English of poetry and prose, sounding many themes, from classical times to the 14th century. Outstanding modern translators have contributed to the book, roughly half of which consists of material published for the first time. (A second volume of later writings is planned.) This anthology meets a long-standing need in an essential aspect of the civilization.

Turning from books on general aspects of the civilization, three important publications describe the way of life among three distinctive communities—an old upper-class or "gentry" family, a city, and a village. Ts'ao Hsüeh-ch'in, DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER (Random House, 1958, Florence and Isabel McHugh translation, 582 pp.; Twayne, Chi-chen Wang translation, 574 pp.), is the most highly praised novel of traditional China, treating of the waning days of a large upper-class family. The McHugh

translation emphasizes the psychological; the Wang translation, the social components of the characters' lives.

Jacques Gernet, DAILY LIFE IN CHINA ON THE EVE OF THE MONGOL INVASION 1250-1276 (Macmillan, 1962, 254 pp., H.M. Wright, translator), describes town life in a flourishing capital, which boasted such characteristically urban features as vigorous merchants, distinctive restaurants and other amusements, cycles of festivals and domestic events, and a shortage of housing.

C. K. Yang, CHINESE COMMUNIST SOCIETY: THE FAMILY AND THE VILLAGE (M.I.T. clothbound and paperback, 1959, 276 pp.), analyzes the pre-revolutionary structure and behavior of family and village and changes furthered by the Communist revolution. This is a reprint of two separate volumes. In each, sociological descriptions of conditions before the Communist period provide a background against which to see the changes.

B. History: Cultural, Political, Economic

Ho, Ping-ti. STUDIES ON THE POPULATION OF CHINA 1368-1953. Harvard, 1959. 341 pp.

An examination of population records and estimation of the growth of the true population during the last six centuries, with discussions of land tenure and migration, crops, trade, government, and other factors affecting the numbers of people.

*Hucker, Charles O. THE TRADITIONAL CHINESE STATE IN MING TIMES 1368-1644. University of Arizona, 1961. 85 pp.

An anatomy of the Ming court and government, assessing functions and roles of all the parts within the administrative system and some of their effects on the society. The general picture holds true also for the Ch'ing dynasty, successor to the Ming and last of the imperial dynasties.

Hughes, Ernest R. THE INVASION OF CHINA BY THE WESTERN WORLD. Macmillan, 1938. 323 pp.

A survey and discussion of the Western cultural penetration of China up to the 1930's, by means of the missionary influence, political thought, education, science, and literature.

Lin, Yutang. THE GAY GENIUS: THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SU TUNGPO. John Day, 1947. 427 pp.

A biography of Su Shih (1036-1101), poet, painter, official, individualist, and man of thought, who lived at an especially lively time in history.

_____ MY COUNTRY AND MY PEOPLE. John Day, 1939. 440 pp.

A cultivated explanation of attitudes, viewpoints, and ways of thinking and acting of Chinese in the first part of this century, before the

demands of modern life had become as insistent and widespread as they are now.

Schwartz, Benjamin. IN SEARCH OF WEALTH AND POWER: YEN FU AND THE WEST. Harvard, 1964. 298 pp.

A study of how European thought, particularly classical British liberalism, appeared to Yen Fu, a Chinese well-educated in the old tradition and a successful translator of Western literature at the turn of the century.

Ssu-ma, Ch'ien. RECORDS OF THE GRAND HISTORIAN OF CHINA. Columbia, 1961. Translated by Burton Watson. Two volumes. Vol. I - EARLY YEARS OF THE HAN DYNASTY, 564 pp.; Vol. II - AGE OF EMPEROR WU, 544 pp.

Large portions of the first comprehensive history of China (finished in the 1st century B.C.), honored both for its information and as a model of historical writing throughout traditional times.

C. Religion and Philosophy

*Chuang Tzu. CHUANG TZU: BASIC WRITINGS. Columbia paperback, 1964. Translated by Burton Watson. 148 pp.

Selections from the second major Taoist, a poetical and stylistic master whose skeptical and relativistic view of life was combined with a mystical dependence on the cosmic process of the "Way." (UNESCO Collection of Representative Works).

*Han Fei Tzu. HAN FEI TZU: BASIC WRITINGS. Columbia paperback, 1964. Translated by Burton Watson. 134 pp.

Selections from a prominent writer of the Legalist school, political strategists interested mainly in achieving a strong and well-controlled state regardless of traditional practices or the more decent feelings of men. (UNESCO Collection of Representative Works).

*Hsün Tzu. HSÜN TZU: BASIC WRITINGS. Columbia paperback, 1963. Translated by Burton Watson. 177 pp.

Representative selections from another major classical Confucianist, who expounded the social and psychological function of rites, stressed education as a means of correcting a human nature originally evil, and supported a "rationalistic" or naturalistic explanation of the universal order. (UNESCO Collection of Representative Works).

Meng Tzu. MENCIUS. University of Toronto, 1963. Translated by W.A.C.H. Dobson. 215 pp.

A modern translation, rearranged for the convenience of the general reader, of the classical Confucianist who emphasized the importance of the acquiescence of the people to government, their material well-being, the germ of morality innate in human beings, and other ideas that ex-

panded the Confucian school. (UNESCO Collection of Representative Works).

*Mo Tzu. MO TZU: BASIC WRITINGS. Columbia paperback, 1963. Translated by Burton Watson. 140 pp.

Selections from the classical philosopher noted for his advocacy of universal love, a martial social order, and a definition of the good based on the desires of Heaven and material usefulness. (UNESCO Collection of Representative Works).

*Waley, Arthur, translator. THE ANALECTS OF CONFUCIUS. Random House paperback, 1938. 257 pp.

A translation of the book most fully representing Confucius, proponent of the cultivating of the superior man or gentleman, whose moral character will enable him as ruler to encourage morality and harmony in society. The translation is based on modern philology, and there is an introductory analysis of terms.

*_____. THREE WAYS OF THOUGHT IN ANCIENT CHINA. Barnes & Noble, 1953. Doubleday paperback. 275 pp.

Extracts, with accompaning analysis and discussion, from Chuang Tzu, Mencius, and Han Fei Tzu, representing Taoist, Confucianist, and "Realist" or Legalist viewpoints. References to other schools are also made, the idea being to clarify the three ways of thought by relating or comparing each school to others.

*_____ translator. THE WAY AND ITS POWER: A STUDY OF THE TAO TE CHING AND ITS PLACE IN CHINESE THOUGHT. Houghton Mifflin, 1935. Grove paperback. 262 pp.

A translation of the TAO-TE CHING or LAO TZU, central book of Taoism, a school prescribing human correspondence to and use of the general process of the natural world, called the "Way," in which non-striving and avoidance of ideas lead to contentment. The translation is based on modern philology, and there is an introductory analysis of terms.

*Wright, Arthur F. BUDDHISM IN CHINESE HISTORY. Stanford, 1959. Atheneum paperback. 144 pp.

An account of Buddhism as a historical movement in China, tracing its development and the conditions surrounding its rise and fall.

D. Literature

Birch, Cyril, editor and translator. STORIES FROM A MING COLLECTION. University of Indiana, 1959. 205 pp.

Examples of the love story, heroic biography, and detective story in the traditional fiction. Realistic in style and attitude, with occasional didactic

observations, the stories were aimed by and large at a semi-literate, non-scholarly public. (UNESCO Collection of Representative Works).

*Chiang, Yee. A CHINESE CHILDHOOD. John Day, 1953. Norton paperback. 304 pp.

An autobiographical account of childhood, including its round of festivals, education, and relationship to the adult world in an educated family still relatively untouched by modern changes.

*Chin P'ing Mei. CHIN P'ING MEI: THE ADVENTUROUS HISTORY OF HSI MEN AND HIS SIX WIVES. Putnam paperback, 1960. 863 pp.

A naturalistic novel of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) about a rich man obsessed with beautiful women and, perhaps, discovering love too slowly and too late. Depicts a society almost entirely squalid, corrupt, or supine.

Hsi Hsiang Chi. THE ROMANCE OF THE WESTERN CHAMBER. Liveright, 1936. Translated by Shih-i Hsiung. 280 pp.

Romantic drama (or opera) of young lovers triumphing over all obstacles, meanwhile recording their feelings through lyrical arias at every turn. Written perhaps in the 13th century.

Hsia, C.T. HISTORY OF MODERN CHINESE FICTION 1917-1957. Yale, 1961. 662 pp.

An analytical survey of fiction since the literary revolution, with extensive critical discussion of major writers.

Liu, James J.Y. THE ART OF CHINESE POETRY. University of Chicago, 1962. 165 pp.

Analyses of the elements, structure, and sound of Chinese; Chinese attitudes affecting poetry; and Chinese views on poetry as a basis for criticizing the poetry. Includes many famous poems as examples and frequent comparisons with Western, mostly English, poetry.

*Payne, Robert, editor. THE WHITE PONY: AN ANTHOLOGY OF CHINESE POETRY. John Day, 1947. NAL paperback. 414 pp.

An anthology of Chinese verse. Though marred by awkward translations, the book offers a wide range of poems, arranged chronologically and with introductory headnotes.

Shui Hu Chuan. ALL MEN ARE BROTHERS. Grove, 1957. Two volumes. Translated by Pearl Buck. Vol. I—650 pp.; Vol. II—618 pp.

An episodic novel of picaresque adventure, in which a band of outlaws, with gusto and style, lords it over harsh officials, greedy rich men, and bullies, and even an occasional innocent passer-by. The story was completed by the 17th century.

Wang, Chi-chen, translator. CONTEMPORARY CHINESE STORIES. Columbia, 1944. 242 pp.

Modern short stories by major writers before World War II.

Waley, Arthur, translator. CHINESE POEMS. Allen and Unwin, 1948. 213 pp.

Many of the most famous poems of traditional times, by far the largest number being by Po Chü-i (772-846), gracefully translated.

*Watson, Burton. EARLY CHINESE LITERATURE. Columbia clothbound and paperback, 1962. 304 pp.

An introduction to literature—comprising history, philosophy, and poetry—from the earliest writings to A.D. 100, discussing forms, themes, particular characteristics, and distinguished works.

*Wu, Ch'eng-en. MONKEY. Allen and Unwin, 1953. Grove paperback. Translated by Arthur Waley. 306 pp.

A 16th-century story composed of episodes pitting a marvelous monkey-hero against magical enemies in the way of his quest for Buddhist scriptures. Devout and satirical overtones.

E. The Arts

Cahill, James Francis. CHINESE PAINTING. Skira, 1960. 211 pp.

An illustrated history of painting, the aims and achievements of which are explained on the basis of Chinese literature on the subject as well as aesthetic analysis.

*Willetts, William. CHINESE ART. Braziller, 1958. 802 pp. Penguin paperback in two volumes; Vol. I - 391 pp.; Vol. II - 511 pp.

Discussions of several of the high crafts—bronzework, lacquerwork, pottery and others—with emphasis on techniques, materials, and the social setting rather than aesthetic quality. Painting and calligraphy are mentioned only in passing.

F. Modern Political, Social, and Economic Developments

*Barnett, A. Doak. COMMUNIST CHINA IN PERSPECTIVE. Praeger, 1962. 88 pp.

Three lectures on the background of the Communist revolution, the nature of the revolution in progress, and the outlook for the future.

*Isaacs, Harold R. THE TRAGEDY OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION. Stanford clothbound, 1961. Atheneum paperback. 392 pp.

An interpretation, originally written from Trotskyite Socialist assumptions and subsequently revised in particulars, of the course of the revolution under the Kuomintang-Communist collaboration in the 1920's.

MacNair, Harley F. CHINA IN REVOLUTION: AN ANALYSIS OF POLITICS AND MILITARISM UNDER THE REPUBLIC. University of Chicago, 1931. 244 pp.

An account, emphasizing political and military events from the revolution of 1911 to the early 1930's.

*Mu, Fu-sheng. THE WILTING OF THE HUNDRED FLOWERS. Praeger, 1963. 324 pp.

An indictment by a Western-educated Chinese of the Communist regime, despite achievements of which he approves, mainly for its illiberal position on intellectual and cultural matters, its dogmatism and totalitarianism. He reached this conclusion after living in China for almost a year and observing the treatment of the intellectuals.

Schwartz, Benjamin. CHINESE COMMUNISM AND THE RISE OF MAO. Harvard, 1951. 258 pp.

A history of the vicissitudes of the Chinese Communist Party, frustrated, in the author's view, by mistaken Comintern leadership until Mao took control and invoked his particular strategy.

Tawney, R.H. LAND AND LABOUR IN CHINA. Octagon, 1964. 207 pp.

A masterly estimation of the economy of China, its capacities, problems and possibilities, in the first third of the century. The book remains useful as background for the modern revolutionary efforts.

2. JAPAN

A. General Introductory Works

If only a handful of books can be read as an introduction to Japan (a condition that, though conceivable, is sad to imagine), the following seven will tell something of the history, literature, arts, and thought. All give a sense of an original and vital civilization, restless and from time to time eager to select and adopt much from abroad. In addition, some of the books consider the history and culture of Japan's recent transformation into a modern industrial society.

Edwin O. Reischauer, JAPAN: PAST AND PRESENT (Knopf, 1964, 323 pp.), abridges and interprets the history from earliest times to the 1950's, stressing political, social, and economic matters but mentioning also artistic and religious ones, and illuminating the great themes of the history, such as the use of Chinese ideas of a centralized state, the evolution of a Japanese feudalism, and the "Restoration," a restoration that was in fact a modern transformation, bringing both new growth and new pain.

John W. Hall and Richard K. Beardsley, TWELVE DOORS TO JAPAN (McGraw-Hill, 1965, 649 pp.), contains essays, mostly by a historian and

an anthropologist but with contributions by other scholars as well, on major aspects of Japanese society and civilization, aimed at presenting the views of modern scholarship to students beginning to study in graduate school. The subjects include geography, anthropology, history, letters, the arts, thought, administration, and economics.

The most distinguished literary expression through the ages is represented in ANTHOLOGY OF JAPANESE LITERATURE: FROM THE EARLIEST ERA TO THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY (Grove paperback, 1955, 442 pp.) and MODERN JAPANESE LITERATURE: AN ANTHOLOGY FROM 1868 TO THE PRESENT DAY (Grove paperback, 1956, 440 pp.), edited by Donald Keene, a compilation of selections from the best Japanese writing from the earliest times and during the 20th century. The translations read easily and are preceded by headnotes. Each volume has an introduction placing the selections in the cultural and literary development of the country. They show, in addition to the richness of forms and suppleness of style of the tradition, how strong have been the themes of love and a melancholy awareness of the evanescence of all things.

The cult of beauty, apparent throughout the literature, also assured the plastic arts an important position in the life of almost everyone. The cultural atmosphere, sources of inspiration, aims and achievements of fine and folk arts, are discussed in Langdon Warner, THE ENDURING ART OF JAPAN (Harvard, 1952; Grove paperback, 113 pp.).

Statements of thought throughout history, perhaps roughly divisible into Shinto, Japanese Buddhist, Japanese Aesthetic, Japanese Confucian, and Japanese Modern, comprise the compilation by Ryusaku Tsunoda, William Theodore de Bary, and Donald Keene, SOURCES OF JAPANESE TRADITION (Columbia, 1958, 928 pp.; paperback edition in two volumes, Vol. I—325 pp.; Vol. II—275 pp.); selections from the major statements of ideas throughout the ages on religion, government, ethics, economics, literary theory, and other subjects. Headnotes and introductory sections place the selections in an intellectual and historical setting.

As the first non-European civilization to become a member of the modern industrial community of states, Japan shows a striking mixture of traits, old and new. Donald Keene, LIVING JAPAN (Doubleday, 1959, 224 pp.), illustrates this distinctive Japanese modernity by pictures and texts that show traditional and uniquely Japanese elements that persist in modern Japan. Subjects include the life of the individuals, religious life, work life, politics and education, and the world of pleasure.

B. History: Cultural, Political, Economic

Beasley, William G. THE MODERN HISTORY OF JAPAN. Praeger, 1963. 352 pp.

Mainly administrative, political, and economic history from the early 19th century to about 1962. A clear and careful account.

Benedict, Ruth. THE CHRYSANTHEMUM AND THE SWORD: PATTERNS OF JAPANESE CULTURE. Houghton Mifflin, 1946. 324 pp.

Another attempt to interpret Japanese behavior, this one by an anthropologist who wrote during World War II without an opportunity to visit the country. She finds Japanese behavior determined by a web of social obligations not different from some of the factors discussed in the Hearn book below, but here the emphasis is on the psychological tyranny, not the attractiveness of the trained human being. An influential book, it appears more relevant to the past than to the present.

Boxer, C.R. THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY IN JAPAN 1549-1650. University of California, 1951. 535 pp.

A vivid account, based on careful study, of the early confrontation between Europeans and Japanese.

Dore, Ronald P. EDUCATION IN TOKUGAWA JAPAN. University of California, 1965. 346 pp.

A study showing the growth of education from the 17th into the 19th century, and reasoning that the education of that period significantly affected Japan's subsequent modern development.

*Hearn, Lafcadio. JAPAN: AN ATTEMPT AT INTERPRETATION. Tuttle clothbound and paperback, 1955. 498 pp.

Essays, amounting to an interpretive cultural history, by an influential admirer of Japan who attempts to explain Japanese character and behavior on the basis of religious and social forces, finding much of the beauty and morality of Japanese life to be the product of centuries of coerced cultivation. Though an old book and dated in many ways, it remains stimulating.

Morris, Ivan. THE WORLD OF THE SHINING PRINCE: COURT LIFE IN ANCIENT JAPAN. Knopf, 1964. 336 pp.

A colorful picture by an authoritative scholar of the politics, beliefs, tastes, and way of life of high society in the Japanese capital, Heian Kyo, in the 10th and 11th centuries. See also Arthur Waley, THE TALE OF GENJI and THE PILLOW-BOOK OF SEI SHÔNAGON under the section on "Literature."

Sansom, G.B. JAPAN: A SHORT CULTURAL HISTORY. Meredith, 1962. 558 pp.

A cultivated and sensitive record of Japanese civilization from the beginning to 1868. Major aspects of the civilization—religion, arts and letters, as well as administration, economics and politics—are discussed separately and in relation to each other. Occasional essays on the cultural scene give a vivid picture of a whole way of life.

_____. THE WESTERN WORLD AND JAPAN. Knopf, 1950. 543 pp.

A book that begins with a long, stimulating interpretation of the confrontation of Europe and Asia and then examines the history of Japan,

1600-1894, under the influences of Western civilization. The subjects dealt with include intellectual influences, such as science, political thought, and literature; institutional forms, such as law, education, and religion; and government and economics.

*Statler, Oliver. JAPANESE INN. Random House, 1961. Pyramid paperback. 365 pp.

The story of an inn along the highway between Tokyo and Kyoto. The history is carried from the late 16th century to recent years, affording opportunities for many anecdotes and colorful stories from national and local history and tradition. Appropriately illustrated with Japanese prints.

*Webb, Herschel. AN INTRODUCTION TO JAPAN. Columbia clothbound and paperback, 1957. 145 pp.

A carefully and gracefully written handbook on Japanese civilization and society, helpful as a quick source of fundamental information on major topics. No index, but a good table of contents.

C. Religion and Philosophy

Anesaki, Masaharu. HISTORY OF JAPANESE RELIGION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SOCIAL AND MORAL LIFE OF THE NATION. Tuttle, 1963. 423 pp.

A standard account of the major religious movements in Japanese history. The book is clear, orderly, and authoritative on the major ideas and doctrines.

Bellah, Robert N. TOKUGAWA RELIGION: THE VALUES OF PRE-INDUSTRIAL JAPAN. Free Press of Glencoe, 1957. 249 pp.

A study of religion in the Tokugawa period to discover whether it worked in favor of modernization as Protestantism did in Europe, according to Max Weber. The author thinks it did and discusses many aspects of value and behavior to explain his view.

Eliot, Charles N.E. JAPANESE BUDDHISM. Barnes & Noble, 1959. 449 pp.

The major forms of Japanese Buddhism in history, more extensively treated than in Anesaki's book above.

*Suzuki, D.T. ZEN BUDDHISM: SELECTED WRITINGS. Doubleday paperback, 1956. Edited by William Barrett. 294 pp.

Essays on the assumptions, history, means and end of Zen practice and related subjects, by the best-known proponent and interpreter to the West.

D. Literature

A number of modern Japanese novels have received excellent translations into English. Rather than point to one or two in a limited list, it seems

better to refer the reader to a wider selection, some of which appear in The Asia Society's A GUIDE TO PAPERBACKS ON ASIA.

Brower, Robert H. and Miner, Earl. JAPANESE COURT POETRY. Stanford, 1961. 527 pp.

A study of court poetry from the 6th century to the 14th, explaining the sources, history, theory, and character of the poetry and translating many examples.

*Chikamatsu, M. MAJOR PLAYS OF CHIKAMATSU. Columbia, 1961. Translated by Donald Keene. 485 pp.

Eleven plays, written in the latter part of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th, for the puppet theater and later also performed as Kabuki. Most of the plays deal with the life of townsmen. The book includes a historical introduction. Four of the same translations are in Keene, FOUR MAJOR PLAYS OF CHIKAMATSU, Columbia University paperback, 1964.

*Henderson, Harold G., editor and translator. AN INTRODUCTION TO HAIKU: AN ANTHOLOGY OF POEMS AND POETS FROM BASHŌ TO SHIKI. Doubleday clothbound and paperback, 1958. 190 pp.

Poems by Matsuo Bashō and others who wrote *haiku*, the 17-syllable verse form that became prominent in the 17th century.

*Hibbett, Howard. THE FLOATING WORLD IN JAPANESE FICTION: TALES OF UKIYO AND THEIR BACKGROUND. Oxford, 1959. Grove paperback. 233 pp.

Town life, especially the fashionable life of pleasure, in the Genroku era (late 17th, early 18th centuries), as seen through "tales of the floating world," which were the literary counterparts of the pictures of the floating world shown in woodcuts. The author introduces the setting, the writers of the stories, and their work.

*Ihara, Saikaku. FIVE WOMEN WHO LOVED LOVE. Tuttle clothbound and paperback, 1956. Translated by William Theodore de Bary. 264 pp.

Five stories about the power of Eros, by the master stylist of the 17th century.

*Keene, Donald. JAPANESE LITERATURE: AN INTRODUCTION FOR WESTERN READERS. Grove paperback, 1955. 114 pp.

Chapters on the language and qualities of Japanese poetry, drama and novels, illustrated by discussion of some of the greatest examples. The final chapter is given to the literature under Western influence. A reliable, short introduction.

Manyōshū. THE MANYŌSHŪ. Columbia, 1965. 502 pp.

One thousand poems from the first Japanese collection, compiled in the 8th century. The introduction discusses the society in which the poets lived.

Murasaki Shikibu. THE TALE OF GENJI. Random House, 1960. Translated by Arthur Waley. 1,135 pp.

The greatest Japanese novel, written about A.D. 1010 and concerning the life of Prince Genji and others of the court circle. The translation is excellent. See also Morris, THE WORLD OF THE SHINING PRINCE, under "History," which studies the society and refers especially to this book.

*Sei Shōnagon. THE PILLOW-BOOK OF SEI SHŌNAGON. Grove paperback, 1960. Translated by Arthur Waley. 159 pp.

A translation, with comments and explanations interposed, of about one-quarter of a notebook of a courtesan of the late 10th century. She observed so clearly and wrote so well that the book brings to life both the times and the author. See also Morris, THE WORLD OF THE SHINING PRINCE.

*Waley, Arthur, translator. THE NŌ PLAYS OF JAPAN. Grove paperback, 1957. 319 pp.

Translations of nineteen plays and summaries of others from the poetic and formal medieval drama, with an introduction to its history, techniques, and style of performance. One farce (kyōgen) is also translated.

E. The Arts

Yashiro, Yukio. 2000 YEARS OF JAPANESE ART. Abrams, 1958. 268 pp.

Major works of Japanese art arranged in order of time and introduced by essays on forms and styles by a leading authority.

F. Modern Political, Social, and Economic Developments

Beardsley, Richard K.; Hall, John W.; Ward, Robert E. VILLAGE JAPAN. University of Chicago, 1959. 498 pp.

A report, based on direct observation and interviews, of the conditions of life, group behavior, the cycle of life, political processes, and religious practices of a small farming community. The book is a product of many contributors, but major responsibility for most chapters falls on Mr. Beardsley, an anthropologist.

Blacker, Carmen. THE JAPANESE ENLIGHTENMENT: A STUDY OF THE WRITINGS OF FUKUZAWA YUKICHI. Cambridge, 1964. 185 pp.

A study, centering on the writings of Fukuzawa Yukichi, of the discoverers and interpreters of European civilization at the beginning of Japan's modern period.

*Dore, Ronald P. CITY LIFE IN JAPAN: A STUDY OF A TOKYO WARD. University of California clothbound and paperback, 1958. 472 pp.

An examination, based on direct observation and interviews, of the conditions of life, behavior, attitudes, and beliefs of the residents of a Tokyo

neighborhood. Although the author is a sociologist, he takes into account the history and traditions of the society.

Fukuzawa, Yukichi. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FUKUZAWA YUKICHI. Japan Publications, 1960. Translated by Eiichi Kiyooka. 401 pp.

The life of the Meiji period educator, journalist, and social critic famous for his espousal of Western ways as a means of improving Japanese civilization. (A revised edition is being published in April 1966 by Columbia University Press.)

Kawai, Kazuo. JAPAN'S AMERICAN INTERLUDE. University of Chicago, 1960. 257 pp.

An interpretation of the Occupation of Japan after World War II. The author writes with the vocabulary of American political science.

Lockwood, William W. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF JAPAN: GROWTH AND STRUCTURAL CHANGE 1868-1938. Princeton, 1954. 603 pp.

An analysis of Japan's achievement of a modern economy, paying attention to independent enterprise as well as that directed by the government.

Maruyama, Masao. THOUGHT AND BEHAVIOUR IN MODERN JAPANESE POLITICS. Oxford, 1963. Edited by Ivan Morris. 344 pp.

Essays by a political and social theorist writing in the first postwar decade in an attempt to show the factors—"every sign of disease"—that drove Japanese society to war. He discusses, often comparatively, Japanese nationalism, Fascism, leaders, and politics. A subtle and demanding book.

*Passin, Herbert, editor. SOCIETY AND EDUCATION IN JAPAN. Teachers College-Columbia clothbound and paperback, 1965. 347 pp.

A study of Japanese education toward the end of the Tokugawa period and through the modern period, showing its role in the workings of society.

Scalapino, Robert A. DEMOCRACY AND THE PARTY MOVEMENT IN PREWAR JAPAN: FAILURE OF THE FIRST ATTEMPT. University of California, 1953. 471 pp.

An analysis of the adoption of liberal political ideas, the formation and theories of political parties, their relation to social and economic groups (especially business groups), and the obstacles to successful democratic politics (mainly, it appears, the government itself) from the Meiji Restoration to World War II.

Storry, Richard. THE DOUBLE PATRIOTS: A STUDY OF JAPANESE NATIONALISM. Houghton Mifflin, 1957. 335 pp.

The ideas and activities, mainly in politics, of Japanese groups from the Manchurian Incident of 1931 to the beginning of the Pacific War, 1941. A "double patriot" is supercharged, like a double whiskey.

3. KOREA

Good books in English on Korea are extremely few. Most missed is a history written to modern scholarly standards; lacking one, the chapters on Korea in the textbook, A HISTORY OF EAST ASIAN CIVILIZATION, by Reischauer and Fairbank (see China "General Introductory Works"), serve best as an outline, strongest on political and social, or class, history.

Lee, Peter H. KOREAN LITERATURE: TOPICS AND THEMES. University of Arizona for the Association for Asian Studies, 1964. 141 pp.

The first survey of the subject in English, outlining the variety and concerns of a full literature, interspersed with personal judgments by the author.

McCune, Evelyn. THE ARTS OF KOREA: AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY. Tuttle, 1962. 442 pp.

A well-illustrated history of Korean architecture, painting, sculpture, pottery, and other arts. The text aims to relate the art to the cultural history as a whole.

McCune, Shannon. KOREA: LAND OF BROKEN CALM. Van Nostrand for The Asia Society, 1966. 221 pp.

A sympathetic introduction including the geography, history, government, economics, social features, and arts, by a geographer long a student of the country. More than half the book refers to the 20th century.

Osgood, Cornelius B. THE KOREANS AND THEIR CULTURE. Ronald Press, 1951. 387 pp.

A book in four parts—a village study, an essay on the customs and manners of the old ruling class, a cultural history, and a political history of the first half of the 20th century. The first two parts benefit from the author's perception as an anthropologist; the cultural history is based on an old compilation (reissued as HULBERT'S HISTORY OF KOREA, edited by C.N. Weems, in two volumes), which is full of data untouched by modern scholarship.

4. OKINAWA

Kerr, George H. OKINAWA: THE HISTORY OF AN ISLAND PEOPLE. Tuttle, 1958. 542 pp.

A history from the earliest records to the Second World War, drawn up as a project under the American Occupation and depending on Western and Japanese literature and Ryukyuan informants.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR FURTHER REFERENCE

This publication attempts to identify outstanding books which have appeared in the field of Asian studies. Moreover, there are many excellent bibliographies, some of which are listed below, that can assist the reader to find additional and new titles. The Association for Asian Studies publishes an annual bibliographic issue (as part of its JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES subscription) which includes citations for books and articles in Western languages appearing during the previous year. A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY: ASIA, AFRICA, EASTERN EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICA, published by the American Universities Field Staff, Inc., is especially useful for librarians because the selected titles are given ratings which indicate their priority for purchase. A GUIDE TO ORIENTAL CLASSICS provides annotated bibliographies and study guides for major literary, religious, and philosophic works of Asia and the Near East. A comprehensive source for further reference is SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Important extensive bibliographies dealing with specific cultural regions are listed below geographically. An outstanding series of comprehensive bibliographies has been provided by the University of Arizona which presents selected, annotated lists of works, mainly in English, that are arranged in topical groupings. Another series, especially useful for teachers in high schools and undergraduate studies, are the pamphlets issued by the Service Center for Teachers of History, sponsored by the American Historical Association; each of these bibliographies identifies major books and discusses new interpretations within the field which it surveys.

I. GENERAL

de Bary, William Theodore and Embree, Ainslie T., editors. A GUIDE TO ORIENTAL CLASSICS. Columbia, 1963

Morgan, Kenneth W. ASIAN RELIGIONS: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HINDUISM, BUDDHISM, ISLAM, CONFUCIANISM, AND TAOISM. American Historical Association, 1964

Nunn, G. Raymond. SOUTH & SOUTHEAST ASIA: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES. East-West Center Library, 1966

JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES: BIBLIOGRAPHY. Issued annually by the Association for Asian Studies

A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY: ASIA, AFRICA, EASTERN EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICA. American Universities Field Staff, 1960. Supplements issued in 1961, 1963, and 1965

II. SOUTH ASIA

Crane, Robert I. THE HISTORY OF INDIA: ITS STUDY AND INTERPRETATION. American Historical Association, 1965

Mahar, J. Michael. INDIA: A CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. University of Arizona, 1964

Patterson, Maureen L.P. and Inden, Ronald B. SOUTH ASIA: AN INTRODUCTORY BIBLIOGRAPHY. University of Chicago, 1962

Wilber, Donald N. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AFGHANISTAN. Taplinger, 1963

III. SOUTHEAST ASIA

Eggan, Fred and others. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PHILIPPINES. Taplinger, 1958

Embree, John Fee and Dotson, Lillian Ota. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PEOPLES AND CULTURES OF MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA. Yale, 1950

Hay, Stephen and Case, Margaret H. SOUTHEAST ASIAN HISTORY: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE. Praeger, 1962

Hobbs, Cecil. SOUTHEAST ASIA: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED REFERENCE SOURCES IN WESTERN LANGUAGES. Library of Congress, 1952 and 1964 editions

Kennedy, Raymond, as revised and edited by Thomas W. Maretzki and H. Th. Fischer. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDONESIAN PEOPLES AND CULTURES. Taplinger, 1962

Trager, Frank N. and others. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BURMA. Taplinger, 1962

IV. EAST ASIA

Cole, Allan B. FORTY YEARS OF CHINESE COMMUNISM: SELECTED READINGS WITH COMMENTARY. American Historical Association, 1962

Hall, John Whitney. JAPANESE HISTORY: NEW DIMENSIONS OF APPROACH AND UNDERSTANDING. American Historical Association, 1961

Hucker, Charles O. CHINA: A CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. University of Arizona, 1962

_____ . CHINESE HISTORY. American Historical Association, 1962

Silberman, Bernard S. JAPAN AND KOREA: A CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. University of Arizona, 1962

ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHERS

Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 6 W. 57 St., New York, N.Y.

George Allen & Unwin. Ltd., 40 Museum St., London. (See also Asian studies bookstores listed on p. 54)

American Geographical Society, Broadway and 156 St., New York, N.Y.

American Historical Association, 400 A St., S.E., Washington, D.C.

American Universities Field Staff, Inc., 366 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

The University of Arizona Press, Box 3398, College Sta., Tucson, Ariz.

Sh. Muhammad Ashraf. (See Asian studies bookstores listed on p. 54)

Asia Publishing House, 119 W. 57 St., New York, N.Y.

The Asia Society, 112 E. 64 St., New York, N.Y.

Association for Asian Studies, 48 Lane Hall, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Atheneum Publishers, 162 E. 38 St., New York, N.Y.
J.J. Augustin, Inc., Locust Valley, N.Y.
Barnes & Noble, Inc., 105 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.
Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
George Braziller, Inc., 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.
The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.
University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif.
Cambridge University Press, 32 E. 57 St., New York, N.Y.
University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Constable and Company, Ltd., 10 Orange St., Leicester Sq., London. (See also Asian studies bookstores listed on p. 54)
Cornell University Press, 124 Roberts Pl., Ithaca, N.Y.
Crown Publishers, Inc., 419 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y.
Danish Science Press, Torvegade 21, Copenhagen K., Denmark. (See also Asian studies bookstores listed on p. 54)
The John Day Company, Inc., 62 W. 45 St., New York, N.Y.
Demos. (See Asian studies bookstores listed on p. 54)
Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, N.Y.
Douglas. (See Asian studies bookstores listed on p. 54)
E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 201 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y.
East-West Center Library, Honolulu, Hawaii
East-West Center Press, Honolulu, Hawaii
Eastern Universities: The Cellar Book Shop, 18090 Wyoming, Detroit, Mich.
Faber and Faber Ltd., 24 Russell Sq., London. (See also Asian studies bookstores listed on p. 54)
Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi. (See Asian studies bookstores listed on p. 54)
Free Press of Glencoe, Inc., 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.
Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.
Grove Press, Inc., 80 University Pl., New York, N.Y.
Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 757 Third Ave., New York, N.Y.
Harper & Row, Publishers, 49 E. 33 St., New York, N.Y.
Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hawthorn Books, Inc., Englewood, N.J.
Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc., 383 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.
Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park St., Boston, Mass.
HRAF Press, 2054 Yale St., New Haven, Conn.
Republic of India, Publications Division, Ministry of Information, New Delhi. (See also Asian studies bookstores listed on p. 54)
Indian Institute of World Culture, 6 N. Public Square Rd., Bangalore 4, India. (See also Asian studies bookstores listed on p. 54)
Indiana University Press, 10th and Morton Sts., Bloomington, Ind.
International Publishers Co., Inc., 381 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y.
Jaico Publishing House, Bombay. (See also Asian studies bookstores listed on p. 54)

Japan Publications Trading Co., P.O. Box 469, Rutland, Vt.
University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Ky.
Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 501 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Liveright Publishing Corp., 386 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y.
Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., 48 Grosvenor St., London. (See also Asian studies bookstores listed on p. 54)
The Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.
Manhattan Publishing Company, 225 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y.
McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 W. 42 St., New York, N.Y.
David McKay Co., Inc., 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y.
The Meredith Publishing Co., 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Ia.
The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Michigan State College Press: Michigan State University Press, East Lansing, Mich.
University of Minnesota Press, 2037 University Ave., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.
The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass.
K. L. Mukhopadhyay. (See Asian studies bookstores listed on p. 54)
John Murray: Paragon Book Gallery, 14 E. 38 St., New York, N.Y.
Museum of Modern Art, 11 W. 53 St., New York, N.Y.
NAL: The New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 1301 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
New Directions Pub. Corp., 333 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
New York Graphic Society Publishers, Ltd., Greenwich, Conn.
New York University Press, 32 Washington Pl., New York, N.Y.
Martinus Nijhoff, Ltd., The Hague. (See also Asian studies bookstores listed on p. 54)
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